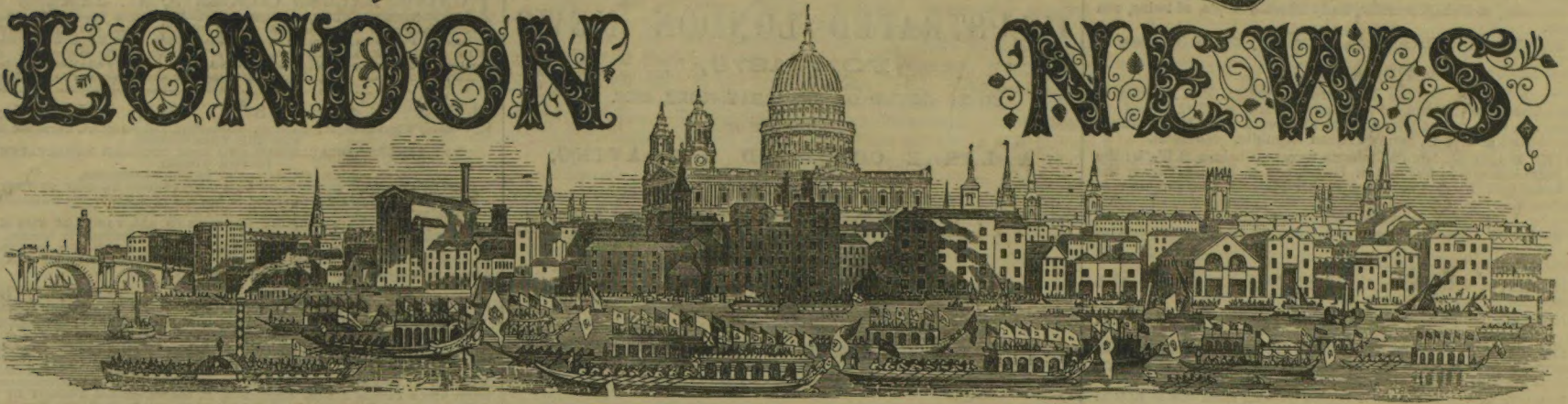


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

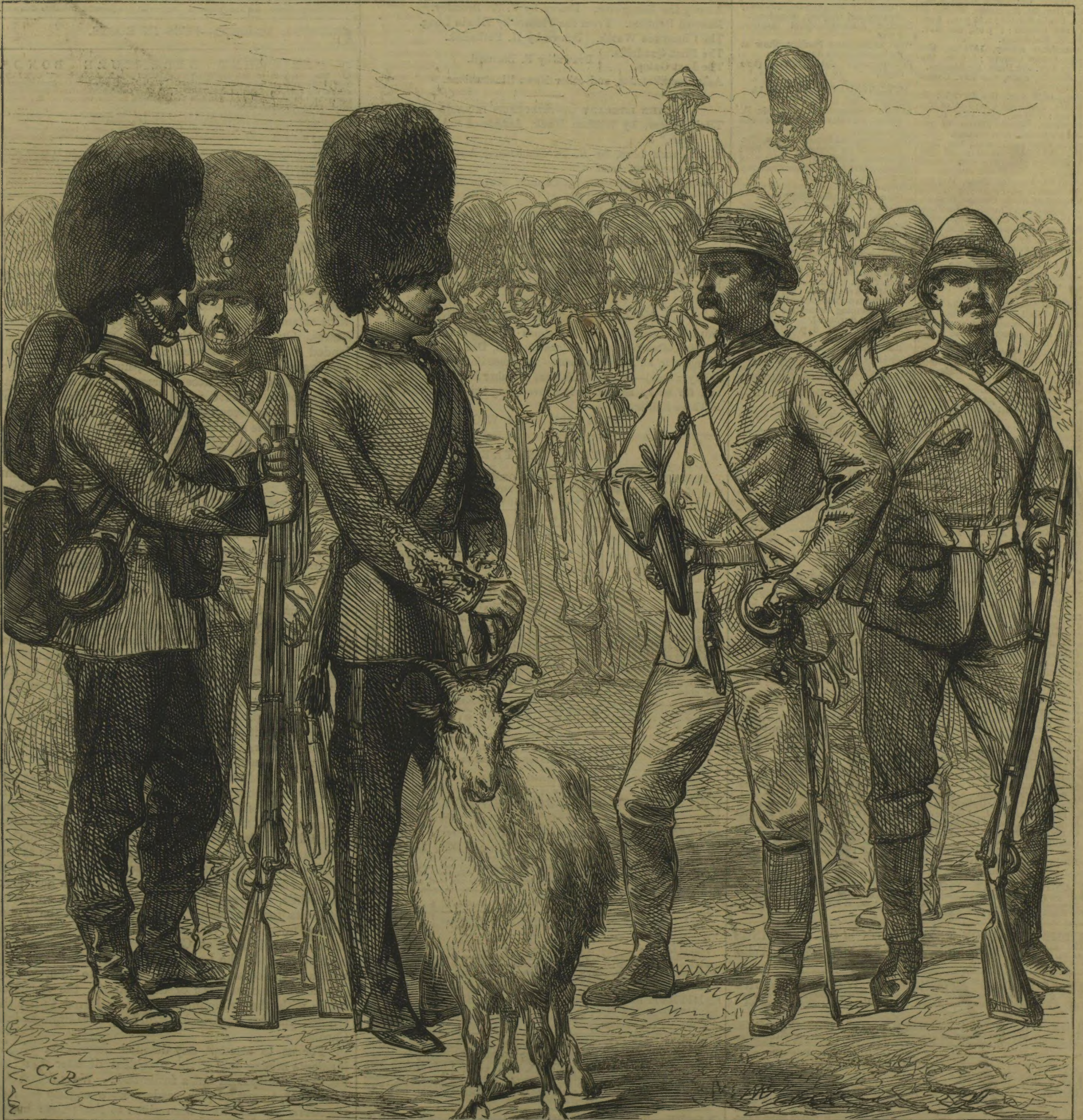


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1788.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

WITH  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 23RD FUSILIERS IN THEIR ORDINARY UNIFORM AND AS EQUIPPED FOR THE GOLD COAST.



## BIRTHS.

On Sept. 10, at Rose Mount, Montego Bay, Jamaica, the wife of Eustace C. Tilly, C.E., District Engineer, of a daughter (Emma Matilda).  
On the 1st ult., at The Cottage, St. Anne's, Trinidad, W.I., the wife of J. R. Longden, C.M.G., Governor of Trinidad, of a son.  
On the 30th ult., at Hale, Farnham, Lady Theresa Boyle, of twins, son and daughter.  
On the 23rd ult., at Dromkeen House, Cavan, Lady Rachel Sanderson, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On Oct. 7, at Zeerust, by the Rev. Henry Sadler, B.A., Richard, only son of Isaac Penny, Esq., J.P., of Liscard Manor, Birkenhead, to Isabel Emmeline, second daughter of J. E. Hutton, Esq., J.P. and Landdrost of the district of Marico, South African Republic. No cards.  
On the 27th ult., at St. Mary's Cadogan-terrace, Chelsea, S.W., by the Rev. R. G. Macmillan, the Baron von Hügel, son of his Excellency the late Baron von Hügel, Privy Councillor of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brussels, to Lady Mary Herbert, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord Herbert of Lea, and sister to the present Earl of Pembroke.

## DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at 6, Granville-place, Lord Thomas Cecil, in the 77th year of his age.  
On the 30th ult., at Trinley St. Mary, Ipswich, Mr. Charles Cordy, aged 73.  
On the 27th ult., at Cannes, the Hon. Dudley Metcalfe Courtenay Keith Falconer, second son of the Earl of Kintore, in the 20th year of his age. Friends will please accept this intimation.  
On the 30th ult., at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Robert, third son of Robert Perceval-Maxwell, Esq., of Finnebrogue, and Groomsport House, in the county of Down, aged 24.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 13.

**SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7.**  
Second Sunday in Advent.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Kynaston, Master of St. Paul's School; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Hutchings.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Conway; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.  
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon Kingsley.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Assistant Chaplain of the Savoy; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, Head Master of St. John's Foundation Schools.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.  
St. Luke's, Berwick-street, 11 a.m., the Dean of St. Paul's; 7 p.m., the Warden of Keble College, Oxford.  
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.

**MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.**  
Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 63, Pall-mall: Opening of Winter Exhibition.  
Smithfield Club Show at the Agricultural Hall opens (four days).  
Pembroke Cattle and Poultry Show. Society of Engineers, annual meeting, 7.30 p.m.  
Institute of Surveyors, 8 p.m.  
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on the Carboniferous Period).  
Medical Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Anatomy).  
Farmers' Club, Salisbury-square, 5.30 p.m., discussions (Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., on the Agricultural Labourer and the Poor Law).  
St. James's Hall, Monday Popular Concert, 8 p.m.  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Brewing).  
Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (the Rev. James Fleming on John Milton).  
Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington; general court, London Tavern, 11 a.m.  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Sir Samuel W. Baker on the Khedive of Egypt's Expedition to Central Africa).

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.**  
Grouse-shooting ends.  
Royal Horticultural Society, 10 a.m. (Examination of Gardeners).  
Royal Academy of Music, Public Rehearsal, 2 p.m.  
East India Association, at the Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Taylor on Famines in India).  
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Capt. Waterhouse on Photo-Colotype Printing; and Lieut. Chermiside on Arctic Photography).  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Joseph Prestwich on the Geological Conditions of a Tunnel between England and France).  
Reigate Christmas Show (two days).  
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Dr. B. Behr's Lecture on German Literature, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, Lecture to Men, 8 p.m. (Bishop Claughton on Church and State under Constantine).  
Leeds Annual Show of Cattle, Poultry, &c. (three days).

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,"** with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS** AND WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—Alpine, Eastern, Norwegian, &c. OPEN until Dec. 25, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS** WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY NEXT, the 8th INST., their EIGHTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES, &c. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.** The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**DR. HANS VON BULOW** will give his LAST PIANOFORTE RECITAL at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, DEC. 10, at Three o'clock. The Programme will include Beethoven's Sonata in E-flat (op. 27) and 32 Variations in C Minor (op. 36), Schubert's Grand Sonata in A Major, and selections from the works of Chopin, Liszt, Brahms, and Rheinberger. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 64, New Bond-street; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Frowse, and Co., 45, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

# THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR 1873,

TO BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 13,  
WILL CONSIST OF  
A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING,  
ENTITLED  
**LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES,**  
AND  
TWO SHEETS AND A HALF  
OF  
**CHRISTMAS PICTURES, TALES, AND SKETCHES.**

AMONG THE ENGRAVINGS ARE THE FOLLOWING:—  
My First Christmas. Drawn by A. Hunt.  
When we were boys together. Drawn by A. Muir.  
Evensong. Drawn by S. Read.  
Illustration to "The Lover's Leap." Drawn by Marcus Stone.  
Hide and Seek. Drawn by A. Hopkins.  
Illustration to "Tita's Wager." Drawn by H. Herkomer.  
Among the Mangroves. Drawn by V. W. Bromley.  
Moorish Baptism. From the Picture by Edwin Long.  
The Christmas Watch. Drawn by H. Petherick.  
The First Quadrille. Drawn by F. Barnard.  
The Last Galop.  
Ashantee Sketches, and other News Illustrations.

THE LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDE—  
Tita's Wager, by William Black, Author of "A Daughter of Heth," &c.;  
The Lover's Leap, by R. D. Blackmore, Author of "Lorna Doone," &c.; and  
Among the Mangroves, by Captain Mayne Reid, Author of "The Death Shot," &c.  
Reviews of Illustrated Books, Notices of Musical Publications, Scientific Results of the Month, Archaeology of the Month, and several other Articles.

Price of the Christmas Double Number, ONE SHILLING; by Post, a HALF-PENNY extra.

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**  
Advertisements for the Christmas Double Number must be sent in before Noon on Wednesday next, Dec. 10. The lowest charge for an Advertisement—not exceeding four lines (about thirty words)—in the Christmas Number is Twelve Shillings; and for every additional line (averaging ten words) the charge is Three Shillings.  
Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.											
RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.											
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.											
DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.				
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Thunder in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Nov. 26	29.660	48.3	46.8	95	8	36.8	54.3	SSW. S.	528	268	
27	29.539	47.5	37.7	71	5	44.5	50.6	SW. WSW. W.	364	200	
28	29.047	46.2	43.1	90	3	41.2	53.7	WSW. W.	327	000	
29	29.672	50.3	46.0	86	9	44.0	54.8	WSW. SW.	533	125	
30	30.077	44.4	36.7	76	—	43.6	47.9	WNW. NW.	131	000	
Dec. 1	30.468	43.1	39.7	89	9	32.0	49.5	W. SW.	204	000	
2	30.519	48.1	45.5	92	9	33.0	52.4	SW. WSW.	84	000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.855 29.455 29.969 29.827 29.905 30.500 30.523  
Temperature of Air .. 50.8° 45.3° 44.3° 53.4° 46.3° 33.2° 43.9°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 50.1° 42.6° 41.8° 51.1° 42.0° 37.2° 47.9°  
Direction of Wind .. SSW. WSW. SW. WSW. WSW. W. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 13.											
Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.					
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 50	4 40	4 30	4 50	5 12	5 33	5 53	6 18	6 42	7 5	7 30	8 0

**STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez**  
Canal. Taking goods for Rangoon, Moulema, Chittagong, and Akyab, at through rates.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
Duke of Devonshire .. .. .	3015	Whittle.	Dec. 31.
Duke of Sutherland .. .. .	3015	Edward.	Jan. 20.
Duke of Buccleuch .. .. .	3015	Barrie.	Feb. 20.
Duke of Argyll .. .. .	3015		March 20.

The Duke of Devonshire will be dispatched about Dec. 31. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 50s. and 55s. according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenhields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

**SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, London.**  
The Seventy-Fifth ANNUAL SHOW OF FAT STOCK, ROOTS, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th DECEMBER.

**MARK TWAIN** will deliver his New Lecture, entitled **ROUGHING IT ON THE SILVER FRONTIER**, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 8, and will repeat the Lecture Every Evening during the Week (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock; and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 6s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; the usual Ticket-Sellers and Libraries; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

**MARK TWAIN'S LECTURES at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.**—Mr. GEORGE DOLBY begs to announce that the visit of Mark Twain to England (London and the Provinces included) is limited to FIVE WEEKS only, and that he will return to America early in January next.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**  
Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—The Forty-Second ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE OF THE MESSIAH, FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 12. Principal Vocalists, Madame Alveleben, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Band and Chorus 700 Performers. Commence at 7.30. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

**LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.**  
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Poyntz, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Henry Guy, Mr. Pyatt, and Mr. Santley. Violin, M. Savret. Pianoforte, Madame Carreio. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Meyer Lutz. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets for Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Music-sellers; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**  
Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND.  
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.  
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.  
NOW IN THE TENTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements.  
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.  
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.  
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.**—Last Nine Nights of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes. Characters by Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Dolman, J. Morris Thorne, Prome, M. D. Byrnes, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames H. Coveney, Banks, Melville, Adeline Geddis, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Extravaganza, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. After "Antony and Cleopatra," a Ballet Divertissement, in which Miss Kate Vaughan and her celebrated Ballet Troupe will appear. To conclude with an Original Comic Ballet d'Action entitled THE RIVALS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at a Quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, now OPEN for the regular season.**—Every Evening at Seven, THE CRIMSON SCARF, after which the Haymarket Comedy, in three acts, THE OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. Buckton in the original character of Mr. Lovibond. Concluding with A CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**  
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglas.—Second Week, and great success, of Mr. Creswick (the eminent Tragedian), with Mrs. Chas. Viner (the Queen of the Drama). Every Evening in the Drama of AMBITION; or, the Throne, the Tomb, and the Scaffold. New Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments. Supported by a powerful Dramatic Company.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—PUSS IN BOOTS.**

**8 PER CENT DEBENTURE BONDS.**  
The Directors of the DUNRAVEN ADARE COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to receive Tenders, at or above par, in amounts of not less than £50, for the unissued portion of the £10,000 8 per Cent Debentures (interest payable half-yearly by Coupon attached), authorised to be created for the purpose of the further development of the property.  
These Debentures are a first charge upon the whole of the property of the Company, the Share Capital of which is £50,000, fully subscribed and paid up.  
The sales of Coal for the last year realised £14,933 16s. 7d.; and it is confidently anticipated that this amount will be doubled so soon as the new works, now nearly finished, are completed.  
The sum expended on new Works, Plant, and Machinery, being far in excess of the authorised issue of Debentures, the interest being only £500, it will be seen that these Bonds offer a safe and undeniable security.  
Full particulars and application forms may be had of the Secretary.  
(By order) 22, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

Political incidents have been thrown into the background during the past week by one of the most tragical calamities that has occurred for many years in connection with steam navigation between Europe and the United States. On Monday last the American ship Trimountain landed at Cardiff eighty-seven survivors of the crew and passengers of the Ville du Havre, numbering altogether three hundred and thirteen persons, all of whom, with the exception we have noted, perished in mid-ocean, on Nov. 22. The accounts given by the captain, the officers, and some of the survivors of the ill-fated steamer present as ghastly a picture of the liabilities of a sea voyage as can well be conceived. The Ville du Havre was a mail-steamer belonging to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. She was a first-class vessel of 5001 tons, well built, well found, well manned and officered, and in every respect well adapted for her line of passage between Europe and America. She left New York on Nov. 15, with a crew numbering 172 men, including the officers, and having on board 141 passengers. The first part of her voyage seems to have been one of considerable anxiety. Fog and heavy weather troubled her course until the evening of Friday, the 21st; then, to the great relief of the captain and passengers, the fog lifted and the sky became clear. Everyone turned into his berth with the full hope and expectation of enjoying a quiet night. About two o'clock on the following morning a hideous crash roused all from their slumbers. The Lochearn, a sailing-vessel, had run into the steamer right amidship, opening into her side a huge seam, which it was impossible to repair. Twelve minutes sufficed to fill her with water; but before she went down, having listed to her port side, her mainmast broke off short and fell, dragging with it her mizen-mast, both crushing to death in their fall a considerable number of both crew and passengers, and maiming and wounding even more than they killed. Twelve minutes are but a brief time for putting in force those measures necessary for the saving of life on a sudden emergency at sea. The steamer sank before a single individual could be saved from her deck. Meanwhile, however, the Lochearn hove to and sent out boats for the rescue of any who might be found floating upon the waves. As we have said, eighty-seven persons were landed at Cardiff. Two are reported to have been left in the Lochearn, one of whom was raving mad, and the other detained to attend to him. Very soon after the occurrence of the calamity, the Lochearn fell in with the Trimountain, and transferred to her the rescued sufferers, by which vessel they were brought into Cardiff.

For us to attempt any detailed description of the incidents arising out of this frightful disaster would be not only a misplaced but a futile task. We take it for granted that most of our readers have eagerly perused the narratives that have been given to the public in the daily press. They cannot fail to have left upon the mind a most painful impression. Leaving out of sight,



for the present, all questions as to who may be the parties upon whom rests the blame of this occurrence, it is difficult, if not impossible, not to be conscious of an increased sense of insecurity in relation to ocean communication. Here is an accident, involving terrible loss of life, which, one would think, might have been, and ought to have been, avoided. Until all the evidence which the case will admit of is submitted to the public judgment, we refrain from pronouncing any confident opinion. But it does seem strange that, on a clear starlight night, in mid-ocean, when, if there had been due precaution observed, all appreciable danger should have been absent, two large vessels should come into collision, one of them, moreover, the steamer, having full power over the direction of her own course. A mystery appears to hang over the fact, which has hitherto remained unsolved. No doubt searching inquiry will be instituted by the proper authorities in France, and, if it be now possible, blame will be apportioned in accordance with the facts. But no explanations of what has taken place, or of how it came to take place, can wholly efface from the mind of the public the unwelcome impression which this collision has made upon it—that the passage to and fro between Europe and America is subject to greater perils than has been customarily supposed.

Accidents like that now brought under our notice usually exhibit traits of character by which our emotional feelings of pity or of admiration are powerfully excited. In the case of the *Ville du Havre* and the *Lochearn* (setting aside for a moment any conjecture as to the cause of the collision) there is not a little in the conduct of both ships which tends to lighten rather than depress the shade thrown upon the minds of observers by their misfortune. One has no right to be surprised that persons roused from slumber in the dead of the night to see before them impending destruction in one of its most fearful forms, should, in the first display of their feelings, show utter bewilderment. Yet, judging from the descriptions which have been given of the painful incidents which occurred on board the mail-steamer after she had been struck—incidents, we are bound to remember, which were crowded into the short space of twelve minutes, and which were inseparably connected with the alternative of life or death—we cannot but think that, on the whole, the moral bearing of the victims was such as to do honour to human nature. The captain, who had scarcely taken an hour's rest since he had left New York, and who had gone down to his berth two or three hours before, fairly worn out by fatigue, was in his place as soon as the accident happened, and calmly exerted his authority to the last. He went down with the vessel, and was saved, only as others were saved, by being picked up from the deep by one of the boats lowered for the occasion. The captain of the sailing-vessel by which the mischief was caused hove to, probably, as soon as it was practicable, and exerted himself with praiseworthy energy to lessen the ill-consequences likely to result from the disaster. The crew of the *Ville du Havre* showed themselves amenable to discipline in circumstances amid which a prompt and rigid observance of discipline was all but impossible. There was heroism amongst the passengers before the steamer sank—the calmness of resignation in many; the stillness of despair, perhaps, in most; and in some, including both women and children, the magnanimity of faith. One priest there was who tranquilly ministered the consolations of his office, and who, having been amongst the survivors, testifies to the remarkable submission with which most of the passengers confronted their approaching fate.

But whilst the incidents to which we have just adverted somewhat alleviate the terrors of the scene, one cannot but turn from the past to the future, and ask whether it is inevitable that such things should occur. It has been pertinently observed that we are yet but at the beginning of the history of steam navigation across the Atlantic. The track is now but little frequented, as compared with what it may be expected to become before the lapse of another generation. Will nothing more effectual be done than has hitherto been attempted to minimise preventable accidents, and to spare humanity the shock of being made to witness such lamentable occurrences as that now under notice? Possibly, as visible dangers multiply, precautions will more than proportionately increase. Experience will convince even the nautical class that there is no moment when want of vigilance can be unaccompanied by danger, and that the intelligence with which man makes the elements subservient to his needs can never be relied upon for averting peril, save as it is associated with those moral qualities which alone can ensure a faithful fulfilment of appointed duty.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Windsor Castle shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday morning last from the Highlands. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport, Major-General H. F. Ponsonby, Mr. Sahl, Mr. Collins, and Dr. Marshall. The Hon. Frances Drummond also attended her Majesty to Perth. The Queen was received at the Windsor railway station by the Mayor, by whose order a Royal salute was fired from Bachelor's Acre, and the bells of St. John's Church were rung upon the arrival of the Court. The Marchioness of Ely arrived at the castle. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt,

accompanied by Prince Irene, Prince Ernest Louis, and Princess Alix of Hesse, and attended by Colonel von Westerweller and Dr. Hauffmann, arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Their Royal Highnesses crossed from Ostend the previous evening on board the special steamer *Samphire*, Captain Goldsack, and were met upon landing at Dover by the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, who attended the Royal travellers, on Saturday, to Windsor, they having passed the night at the Lord Warden Hotel. The Hon. Emily Hardinge, Lady in Waiting to Princess Louis of Hesse, arrived at the castle. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Thomas James Rowsell, M.A., officiated. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor dined with her Majesty. On Monday Prince Leopold, who has recovered from his indisposition, left the castle for Wykeham House, Oxford, to resume his studies at the University. Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen. On Tuesday the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived at the castle, and, with Sir T. M. Biddulph, dined with her Majesty. On Wednesday Count d'Harcourt, French Ambassador, had an audience of the Queen, to present his letter of recall. Count Hohenthal, on a special mission from the King of Saxony, presented a letter to her Majesty from his Sovereign, announcing his accession. Baron de Fabrice, Saxon Minister, also presented his new credentials. The Bishop of Winchester did homage on his appointment. Earl Granville and the Lord Chamberlain were present. The Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, was in attendance. The Bishop of Winchester was afterwards invested by the Queen with the insignia of his office as Prelate of the Order of the Garter; after which the Bishop of Winchester made the declaration as Prelate of the order. Princess Beatrice was with her Majesty. The Countess of Erroll, the Lord Chamberlain, the Groom in Waiting, and Sir Albert W. Woods, "Garter," were in attendance. Earl Granville and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of the Queen. The Premier and Mrs. Gladstone left the castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily. Prince Louis of Hesse, with the gentlemen of the Court, has had good sport shooting. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Mary Lascelles have succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald and the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Flora Macdonald remained at the castle on a visit. Lord Methuen is the Lord in Waiting; the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West is Groom in Waiting; and Major-General Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardner are the Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

The granite sarcophagus presented by the Queen to the Empress of the French, as a receptacle for the remains of the late Emperor, has arrived at Chiselmhurst from Aberdeen, and has been placed in the mortuary chapel. It is similar in appearance to the mausoleum of the Duchess of Kent, and also resembles that of the Prince Consort at Frogmore.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House. Their Royal Highnesses gave a ball yesterday (Friday) week, to which the principal families of the county were invited. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the other visitors at Sandringham were also present. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at the "meet" of the West Norfolk Hunt at Congham House, the seat of Mr. Robert Elwes. There was a large "field." The Princess attained her twenty-ninth year on Monday. The Duke of Cambridge arrived from London. The day was duly honoured. The children of the schools of Sandringham, West Newton, Dersingham, and Wolferton partook of their customary tea, given in the large room of the Royal mews in celebration of the birthday, and the usual gifts of hats, cloaks, &c., were presented. The Prince and Princess, with their children and their various guests, were present a part of the time. The Prince and Princess will return to Marlborough House early next week, previous to visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace. Major G. H. Grey has succeeded Colonel A. Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived on Tuesday at Didlington Hall, Norfolk, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Tyssen Amherst.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have passed the week at Canford House, on a visit to Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest.

His Excellency Count Beust gave a banquet on Tuesday, at the Austrian Embassy, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor of Austria's accession to the Imperial throne.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and the Countess Olga Münster have returned to the German Embassy from their visit to Ireland. The Countess Marie Münster and the Countess of Rosslyn have also returned to the Embassy from Skeffington Vale.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole have left Thomas's Hotel for Dorsetshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and the Ladies Scott arrived at Montagu House, on Saturday last from Scotland.

The Duchess of Northumberland has returned to Alnwick Castle.

The Marquis of Headfort and Ladies Adelaide and Florence Taylour have arrived at the family residence in Grafton-street from Underley Hall.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland dined, on Monday, with the members of the Literary Club at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin.

The Earl and Countess of Derby arrived at their residence in St. James's-square, on Monday, from Pau.

The Earl of Dalkeith has arrived in town from Scotland.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli has left town for Ashridge, on a visit to Earl and Countess Brownlow.

#### TROOPS FOR THE GOLD COAST.

The 42nd Regiment, Royal Highlanders, whose distinctive title is "The Black Watch," under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John C. McLeod, O.B., embarked, on Wednesday, on board the hired transport steam-ship *Sarmatian*, at Portsmouth, and sailed next day for Cape Coast Castle, to join the forces under Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley for the Ashantee War. This regiment is accompanied by 135 volunteers from the 79th, who came, on Wednesday, from Aldershot to embark in the same ship. The rank and file of the 42nd numbering 660, the whole number of troops on board is nearly 800, for whose accommodation this large vessel is well adapted, and has been well fitted up. She is built of iron, by Mr. Steele, of Greenock, and was constructed, three years ago, for the Allan line between Liverpool and Montreal. Her length between perpendiculars is 391 ft., and her breadth 49 ft.; she has a flush deck fore and aft, instead of a deep waist between the poop and fore-

castle, so that she will be safer in case of a sea breaking over her middle; and there is, below the maindeck, a third deck, where the soldiers' hammocks and mess-tables are placed.

#### LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP.

Two illustrations appeared in our last week's Paper, from sketches by Major W. O. Carlike, of the Royal Artillery. We now present two more of the series. These scenes were sketched on board the *Himalaya*, on a former occasion. Eating their dinner at noon, the soldiers behave with their usual gallantry and courage, let the weather be smooth or rough. The beef, fresh or salt, or the salt pork, or preserved meat, with rice or potatoes, the meat essence, the preserved vegetables and pease for soup or broth, and the flour, suet, and raisins for pudding, have been in the hands of the cooks for two hours. Each mess-table is crowded by its men, from fifteen to twenty in number, with a sergeant or corporal at their head. The tin can at the upper end of the table holds either soup or porter. The allowance of meat at sea is but ten ounces for each man, instead of one pound, the allowance when on shore. The dinner-tables are daily visited by the orderly officer, to see that the victuals are good and well cooked, and that all is neat and clean. At a quarter before one o'clock the bugle is sounded for grog; when a commissioned officer attends each company to see that every man drinks his allowance of liquor—at least, that he does not keep it or give it to any other person; whatever is not drunk must be thrown overboard. We believe Sir Garnet Wolseley will not let the soldiers have any intoxicating drink whatever during this campaign on the Gold Coast, as he tried the experiment of doing without it in the Red River expedition with admirably good results. Smoking tobacco is allowed at meal-hours—breakfast, dinner, and supper—and after the evening inspection, till a quarter to eight o'clock, when all pipes must be extinguished. The only lawful place for the men smoking is on the upper deck before the mainmast; officers smoke near the mizenmast. The signal for lighting pipes is facetiously called "Commence firing!" and it is given by a blast of the bugle, after the evening inspection. Where the wives and children of soldiers are on board, the scene at their dinner-time is much less agreeable. They are too commonly huddled together in a close atmosphere below, rendered more unpleasant and unwholesome by the want of convenience for washing. While many are sick, others are crying or squabbling, and the voyage is a severe trial to them. A few kind husbands will come down to look after the comforts of their wives and babes. Such men, it is said, are invariably found the bravest soldiers in the field of battle, the most patient and constant in a fatiguing march.

#### SOLDIERS' DRESS FOR WEST AFRICA.

The dress which has been substituted for ordinary regimental uniforms, in the attire of all the European soldiers ordered to the Gold Coast, was lately described; but it may be seen in our front-page Engraving, contrasted with the uniform of the 23rd Infantry, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; the second battalion of that regiment having gone out to join this expedition. The new dress supplied by Government for the Ashantee campaign is a loose jacket and trousers, made of "Elcho tweed" (of which the uniform of the London Scottish Volunteers is also made), with a pair of brown canvas gaiters, and an Indian helmet, made of pith and canvas. There is a light and portable mosquito curtain, which may be attached to the helmet. The advantage of protection from the annoyance caused by mosquitoes, sandflies, and other insects is too obvious to need comment. It has been proved beyond doubt that a mosquito curtain is almost if not quite as effectual protection against malaria and noxious dews as a respirator, with the additional advantage that it does not, like a respirator, prevent smoking. Those who know the British soldier are well aware that he will run any risk and expose himself to any danger, or even certainty of disease, rather than be deprived of his beloved pipe. The small curtain is of very simple contrivance. It consists of two hoops of light (crinoline) steel, connected by four pieces of webbing a foot long. These hoops can be contracted and expanded at pleasure; they fit on to the helmet above the brim. The curtain is simply a long bag, run with a string at both ends; it is rolled up and twisted round the helmet, forming a "puggaree." When the curtain is required for use the lower hoop is expanded to its full size, the gauze curtain is placed over the helmet, the string at one end is drawn up, and the curtain is complete. Of course, it is not proposed that men should march with this curtain expanded, but it is thought it may be useful for a man on sentry. While, in case of a bivouac in the open, by hanging the helmet to a bush or on a ramrod stuck in the ground, a curtain is at once formed. Major Sydney Millett, second battalion 23rd Fusiliers, is the contriver of this simple apparatus, which has met with great approbation from old campaigners. Its weight is 3½ oz., or 1½ oz. less than the Government puggaree.

#### THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

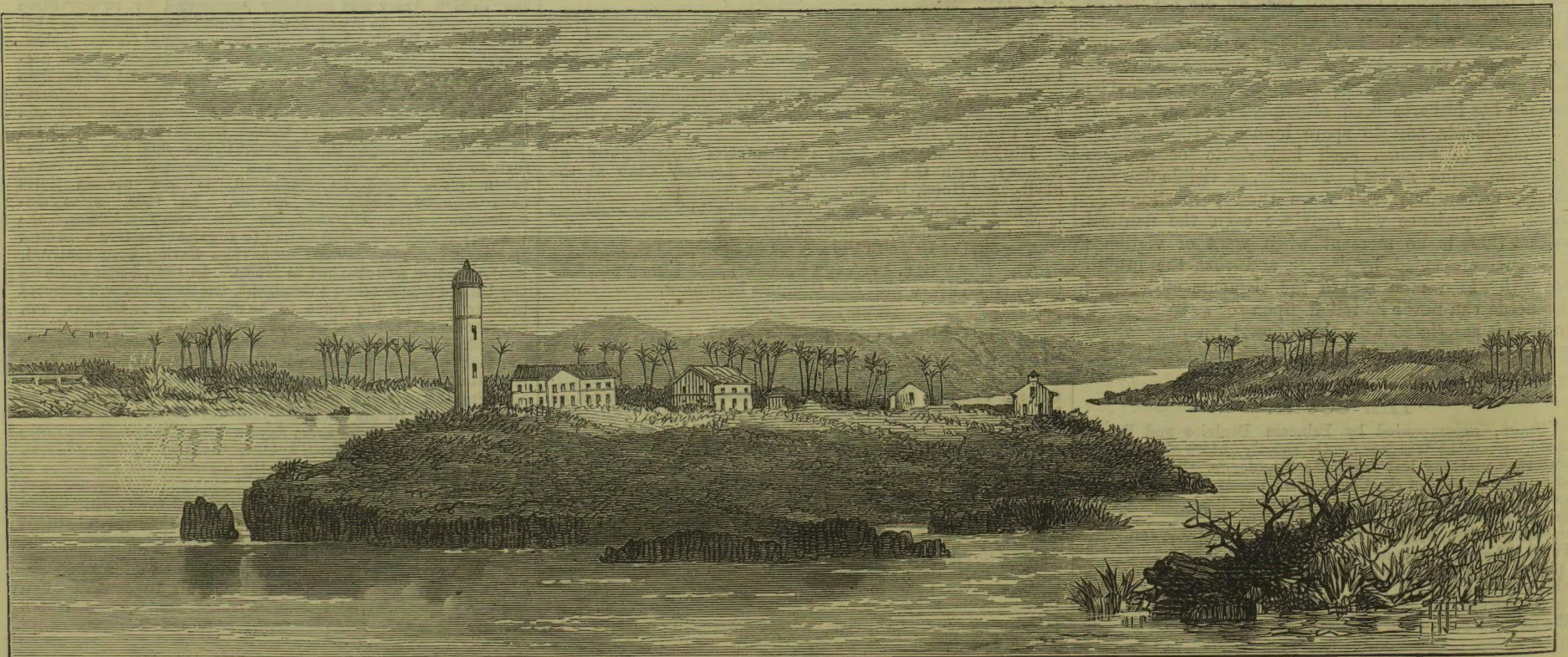
The second battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers is likely to take a prominent part in the Ashantee war. Its history may here be noticed. During the height of the Indian Mutiny the British Army was suddenly augmented by twenty-three new battalions. In April, 1858, a second battalion of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers was ordered to be raised at Newport, Monmouthshire. Such was the reputation of this regiment that, notwithstanding the unprecedented number of recruits at that time required for the formation of the new battalions and reinforcements for the old ones, by October, 1858, more than 1300 men had been enlisted for the second battalion of the "Royal Welsh." Although this battalion has not yet had the fortune to share any of the campaigns which have taken place since its formation, it has several times been selected for active service. In 1858, when disturbances were expected on the Cape frontier, the "Royal Welsh" received orders to augment the forces in that country; but, more favourable advices having been received, its destination was changed to Malta. In 1861, when war with the United States seemed imminent, the battalion was selected to form part of the force to be dispatched to Canada, but, counter-orders being afterwards received, it was again disappointed. In 1866, when the invasion of the Canadian frontier by Fenians was threatened, the regiment was sent from Gibraltar, where it was stationed, to Montreal, to assist in repelling the invaders, but arrived too late to take part in the proceedings. In the following year the regiment formed part of the column which for some days was kept in hourly readiness to protect the frontier from another invasion by the Fenians. The American Government having interfered, the services of the Royal Welshmen were again not required. They are now, for the fifth time, under orders to join an active expedition. Should an opportunity occur, we doubt not they will add to the long list of honours inscribed on the regimental colours.

At a meeting of the Bank of England directors, held on Thursday morning, the rate of discount was reduced, from 6 per cent, to which it was lowered a week ago, to 5 per cent.]



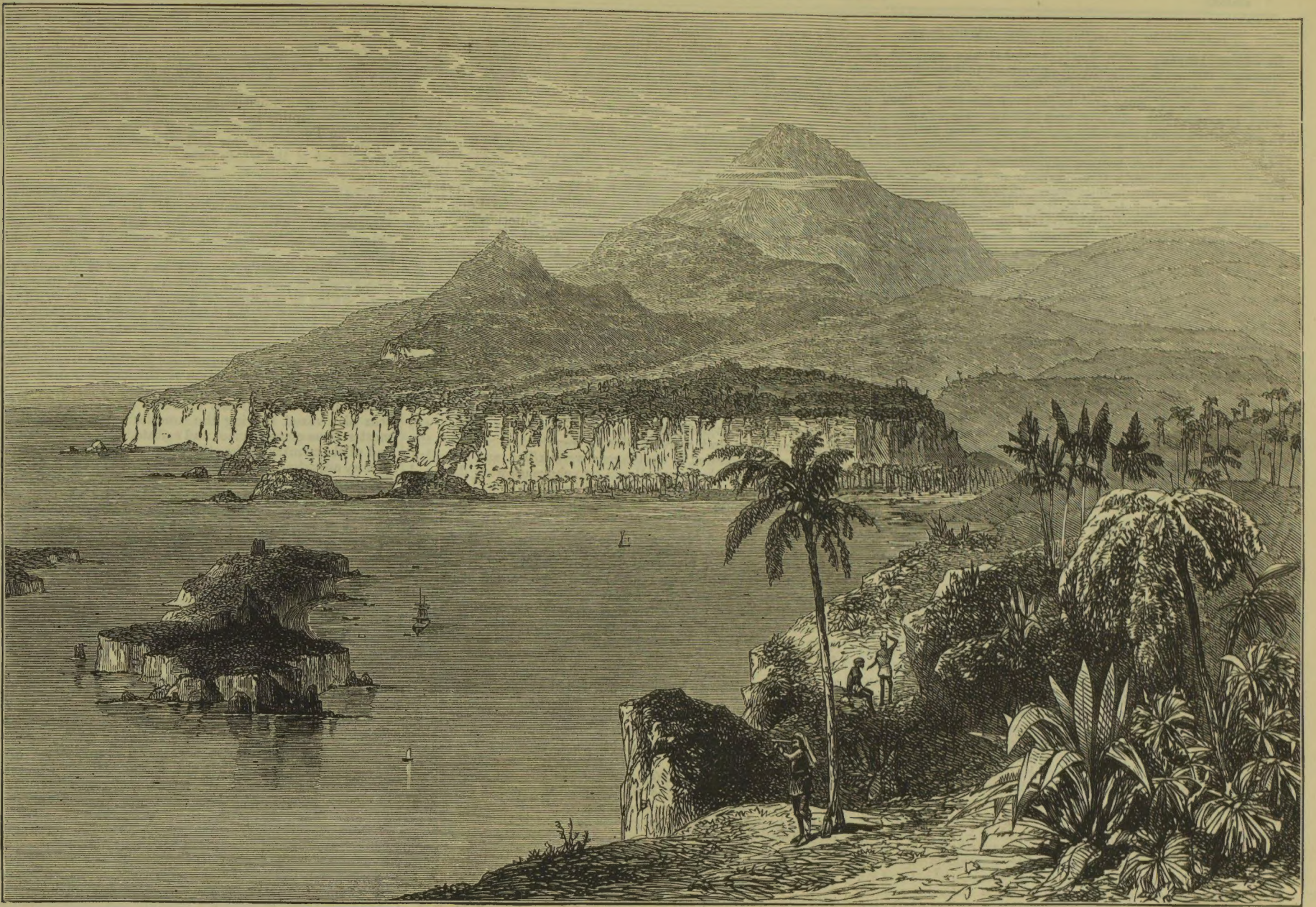


DR. LYON PLAYFAIR, M.P., THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.



CAPE PALMAS AND HARPER TOWN, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.





AMBAS BAY AND HIGHLANDS OF THE CAMEROONS, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.



SURF-BOAT FOR LANDING TROOPS ON THE GOLD COAST.



## THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, who lately accepted the post of her Majesty's Postmaster-General, in succession to Mr. Monsell, is a son of Dr. George Playfair, of St. Andrew's, N.B., by Jessie, daughter of Mr. J. Ross, and nephew of the late Colonel Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair. He was born in 1819. He was educated at St. Andrew's, subsequently studied chemistry at Glasgow, and eventually became a pupil of the late illustrious chemist Liebig. He has been successively Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, a Commissioner on the subject of the sanitary condition of our chief towns, chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology, joint secretary of the Department of Science and Art, Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, and a member of the Board of Manufacturers of the Board of Fisheries in Scotland. He was one of the committee most actively employed in the early organisation of the first Great Exhibition of 1851, and his labours in the manufacturing districts, which he visited in order to consult with the leading manufacturers as to their contributions to the "world's show," led him into close and confidential relations with the late Prince Consort. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, civil division, in 1851, in recognition of these services; and he organised the department of jurors in the second Great Exhibition of 1862. Dr. Lyon Playfair is a member of very many learned societies and foreign orders of distinction; and he was chosen the first member for the combined Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's at the last general election.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Caldesi, of Pall mall East.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Dec. 4.

The reactionary débuts of the new Ministry have been crowned with complete success. The Duc de Broglie has inaugurated his fresh term of office by the introduction of a bill investing the Government with the right of appointing the mayors and adjoints of all the communes of France, and the majority of the Versailles Assembly have virtually accepted the measure by referring its examination to a committee, the Republican members of which have no chance of causing their opinions to prevail. By the terms of this reactionary law—the first attack of the Ministry upon the principle of local self-government—all mayors and adjoints are to be appointed by the Ministers or préfets from the elected members of the municipal councils, the executive authorities reserving, however, the right of removing their nominees at pleasure, and of choosing their successors outside the municipalities if necessary. The police administration is, moreover, to be transferred to the préfets, the municipal authorities being, nevertheless, forced to provide funds for its maintenance. The committee appointed to examine this measure consists of nine Ministerialists and six Republicans, M. de Goulard and Count de Rességuier being among the former, and MM. Christophle and Pascal Dupret among the latter.

Although a week has passed since the Assembly commenced the election of the members of the Constitutional Committee, it is only just on the point of being concluded. The voting has occupied seven successive sittings, owing to but a few of the candidates obtaining the necessary majority to validate their election. This procrastination has proved fatal to several of the Monarchical candidates; still, on the whole, the De Broglie party will command a considerable majority. Among the leading deputies as yet named are the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, Counts d'Haussonville and Darn, Vicomte de Meaux, MM. Balthie, de Kerdrel, de Larcy, Chesnelong, Pradié, d'Audelaire, and Lucien Brun, on the Royalist side; MM. Dufaure, Laboulaye, Waddington, and Keller having been chosen on the Republican. The delay which has taken place is in some measure due to the quarrel between the Extreme Right and the Right Centre since the appointment of the new Ministry, composed for the most part of Orléanist statesmen.

In the course of another fortnight the electors of the Aude, Finistère, and Seine-et-Oise will be called upon to send four deputies to the National Assembly, two vacancies occurring in the first of these departments. The Republican party in the Aude has decided to support MM. Marcon and Bonnel, the first Mayor of Carcassonne, the latter Mayor of Narbonne, as a formal protest against the scandalous municipal law lately introduced by the Government. The Republican candidate in the Seine-et-Oise is M. Calmon, Préfet of the Seine under M. Thiers; and in Finistère, M. Swiney, an influential councillor-general.

M. Philippoteaux's motion prohibiting the election of Generals to seats in the National Assembly has eventually been turned over to the Army Committee, by whom it is being considered. General Ducrot has sacrificed himself in order to secure the success of the measure, and has sent his resignation to the President of the Assembly, expressing his opinion that military and legislative functions are incompatible with each other.

M. de Viel-Castel, a rather weak historian, was received as an Academician, in the grand hall of the Institute, on Friday last. M. Thiers was the only one of the "Immortals" absent; and the galleries were filled with ladies of the grand monde in their new winter toilettes. M. de Viel-Castel's address consisted of the customary eulogium of his predecessor, General Count de Segur, while the reply of M. Xavier Marmier was devoted to a sketch of the life and writings of his new colleague.

The long trial of the directors of the Société Industrielle has at length been brought to a close. The Judges have shown themselves extremely merciful, merely inflicting moderate fines upon the accused—Bureau, the manager, who has escaped to America, being alone sentenced to five years' imprisonment. M. Lefebvre-Darufé, the ex-Minister and senator, is fined £500; the Marquis de Coetlogon, £240; and MM. de Radepont Halbronn and Wellesley, £120 each—a nominal fine of £20 being inflicted on General Paté, whose non-culpability was established with regard to all the graver charges.

By the time these lines are printed the trial of Marshal Bazaine will probably be at an end. On Monday the last witness was examined, and yesterday General Pourcet delivered his speech on behalf of the prosecution, and to-day Maître Lachaud is expected to commence the defence. Among the last few witnesses were Marshals Canrobert and Lebouf, and Generals Changarnier, Coffinières, Jarras, and Laveaucoupet, who described the various phases of the negotiations for the capitulation, and whose testimony with regard to the burning of the eagles was most damaging for Marshal Bazaine. Generals Pé de Arros and Picard related that, suspecting the truth, they had the flags of their regiments burnt in their presence; and General Desvaux, commander of the Imperial Guard, stated that when his men heard the flags were to be transferred to

the arsenal they seized them and burnt them themselves. Colonel Girels, director of the arsenal, stated that on Oct. 23 he burnt such flags as he had received, but scarcely had he done so than he received a counter-order from the Marshal ordering him to defer their destruction.

## SPAIN.

Don Carlos has gone into winter quarters at Durango (Biscay). His brother, Don Alphonse, has made an excursion to Paris. It is announced by the official organ of the Carlists that Don Carlos is about to issue a loan in bonds of 100,000 reals each, repayable at the termination of the war. The Pope has invested the Bishop of Urgel with spiritual jurisdiction over the Carlist army. After the victory gained over the Carlist band at Maestrazzo the Captain-General entered Morella, which town he has completely relieved.

The bombardment of Carthagena continues. On Thursday week the insurgents, through the medium of the foreign Admirals, asked for a two-hours' truce. Fort Don Julian had been silenced, and its commandant, as well as the majority of its officers, killed. There was a cessation of the bombardment from Friday midnight until four a.m., in order to give time for the withdrawal from the town of women, old men, and children. Accounts on Sunday evening state that the insurgents maintained a vigorous fire, but their shells generally fell far short of the besiegers' lines, except, however, the shells from the insurgent frigates, which are armed with Armstrong guns. At one o'clock on Sunday the insurgents made a sortie upon the left of the besiegers' lines, but were brilliantly repulsed. Sixty of the insurgents bombarded in Carthagena were killed and wounded on Monday, and the townhall and two churches were damaged by the shot and shell. The insurgent batteries ceased firing on Monday afternoon. Guitierrez, the late president of the insurgent junta, has escaped from Carthagena. The English, French, and Italian frigates have brought away from Carthagena 700 women and children, and landed them in a place of safety, to which H.M.S. Hart brought a supply of provisions.

It is telegraphed from Madrid that Mr. Layard has had a special conference with Senor Castelar.

Spain having accepted the ultimatum of the United States Government, all risk of war between these countries in consequence of the executions at Santiago may be considered to be averted.

## ITALY.

The Duke d'Aosta has been appointed Inspector General of the Army.

The financial statement for 1874, made in the Chamber on Thursday, and approved next day, shows a deficit of 130,000,000 lire. 12,000,000 lire are attributable to a deficiency in the receipts, and 118,000,000 to an increase in the extraordinary expenditure, including 50,000,000 for the construction of railways. With regard to the estimates of the war department, the financial statement announces that the Government desires neither to increase nor accelerate the armaments. The Government trusts that peace will continue. It believes that it is not desirable to propose any new taxes, but hopes to obtain 50,000,000 lire by rendering the present taxes more productive. It consequently proposes various measures concerning personal property, the gift tax, and registration, and suggests that private documents which are not duly registered shall be treated as null and void; while at the same time admitting that contracts entered into for a short period shall only be subjected to a proportionally small duty. It proposes a stamp duty on transactions in securities on the Exchange, and some modifications in the tax on alcohol as well as in that upon the production of chicory. It is further intended to extend the tobacco monopoly to Sicily, and to abolish all exemption from postal duty.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession on Monday. In receiving the Bishops, his Majesty said he sincerely hoped that God's blessing would attend the labours of the clergy in the mission they had to accomplish, and which should tend to promote among the people the peace which takes its root in religion. His Majesty added that he was convinced the Bishops would not be wanting in the co-operation which their influence enabled them to afford towards achieving this exalted object. An Imperial order was issued creating a commemorative medal to be bestowed upon all those who have taken part in any campaign since his Majesty's accession in 1848. The Emperor, moreover, granted an amnesty to all persons under sentence for offences against his Majesty's person. He, at the same time, ordered a speedy report to be made to him respecting other condemned persons whose conduct warrants leniency being shown them.

From all the towns and villages in Austria (says a despatch to the *Daily News*) telegrams have been received stating that festivities and illuminations have everywhere taken place to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's accession. On Monday night the illumination of Vienna was general, spontaneous, and most brilliant, even the humblest streets being lighted up. The public buildings, the embassies, and the private mansions were gay with flags. The Ringstrasse was a sea of light. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Crown Prince drove for two hours through the densely-crowded streets, and were much cheered. Far away on the Alps shone out bonfires from the mountain-tops. At sunrise on Monday morning a salute of 101 guns was fired before the Imperial castle. High mass was celebrated in all the churches. The reception of numberless congratulatory addresses from deputations continued. To the Generals the Emperor said:—"I present to you my son. I wish you to show to him the same fidelity as to me." His Majesty spoke with deep emotion. Many old Generals wept when the Emperor ended by recalling the glorious deeds of the deceased General Radetzky and Admiral Tegethoff. From all the Sovereigns of Europe congratulatory telegrams have arrived. At sunset another salute of 101 guns was fired from the arsenal. The theatres were open free.

A deputation of army officers, with Archduke Albrecht at their head, was received on Tuesday by the Emperor. He thanked them, and through them the whole army and navy, for the fidelity and affection displayed towards his person, both in good and evil days. Next day his Majesty received the Diplomatic Corps. The English, French, and German Ambassadors, and the Ministers of Bavaria, Denmark, and Portugal, presented autograph letters of congratulation from their Sovereigns, which were graciously accepted. The Sultan and the Emperor of Morocco offered their best wishes in autograph letters, and the King of Holland sent a congratulatory telegram.

## GERMANY.

Imperial ordinances have been promulgated dissolving the German Parliament, and ordering new elections to be held on Jan. 10, 1874.

The Federal Council has decided to accept the invitation of the United States Government to Germany to take part in the International Exhibition, which is to be held in Philadelphia, in 1876.

## RUSSIA.

The Emperor, the Empress, and the Grand Duchess Ma-

Alexandrovna of Russia have left Livadia on their return to St. Petersburg.

The Odessa waterworks were opened, on Wednesday, in the presence of the Governor-General, the Archbishop, the Mayor, and the other authorities, amidst great enthusiasm.

Sharp discipline is being exercised by the Cossacks on the marauding Turcomans. The Zekinken tribe having plundered two caravans and taken prisoner a sick soldier, they were followed by forced marches and overtaken. Only eight persons escaped out of the whole tribe.

## AMERICA.

The United States Congress reassembled on Monday. Mr. Blaine was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Stephens, who was Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, on taking his seat, was received with unusual compliments.

President Grant's Message was read at Tuesday's sitting. The President points out that the revenue has decreased since June, owing to the financial panic, but that the receipts in coin are still in excess of the interest accruing on the national debt. Should they fall below the requirements of the public service, he recommends additional taxation rather than a loan. In connection with this subject, the President urges Congress to make a thorough investigation of the currency question, with a view to return to a specie basis. Adverting to the Virginius question, President Grant says:—"The capture on the high seas of a vessel bearing the American flag, which threatened most serious consequences and agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other, is now happily in course of satisfactory adjustment in a manner honourable to both nations. . . . The Virginius, with a registered certificate, and sailing under an American flag, was forcibly seized by the Tornado, and carried to Santiago. There some passengers, citizens of the United States, were, without due process of law, put to death. It is an established principle that American vessels on the high seas in time of peace are under the jurisdiction of the country whose flag they bear. Therefore any visitation, molestation, or forcible detention by foreign Powers is a derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. In accordance, therefore, with this principle, the Government has demanded the restoration of the Virginius, the surrender of the survivors, due reparation to the American flag, and the punishment of the authorities guilty of such illegal acts of violence. The Spanish Government has recognised the justice of the demand, and has arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel and the surrender of the survivors. In addition to this the American flag is to be saluted, the guilty persons punished, and those entitled to be indemnified." In concluding his remarks on this subject President Grant repeats his conviction that the existence of slavery in Cuba is the principal cause of the lamentable condition of the island, and expresses a hope that Congress shares with him the desire that it may soon disappear. Peace and prosperity would follow its abolition, and there would be no more embargoes upon American estates in Cuba and cruelty to American citizens. The United States is not hostile to the Spanish Government, but the murder of prisoners taken in arms and the capture of vessels on the high seas under the United States flag have produced an outburst of indignation threatening war. Pending negotiations the President has given his authorisation to place the navy on a war footing to the extent of the entire annual appropriation to that branch of the public service, and he trusts that the course he has adopted will be justified by public opinion. Among other subjects referred to in the Message are the awards of the mixed commission and the subject of nationality.

Mr. Williams, late Attorney-General, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He is succeeded by Mr. Bristow, late Solicitor-General.

## CANADA.

The recent change of Government appears to be heartily indorsed by the electors. The new Ministers are all being returned by acclamation.

## INDIA.

A *Times* telegram from Calcutta says that the Lieutenant-Governor, presiding at the St. Andrew's festival, on Monday evening, declared that the prospect in Bengal was gloomy; they must trust to the endurance of the people.

Calcutta advices of Wednesday state that there is no improvement in the prospect of the crops; but that, should rain fall, there would still be time for sowing during the cool season.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs on Wednesday as follows:—"Sir R. Temple will succeed Sir George Campbell as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal about April next. There is distress in Sarun and Chumpram, and the people are crowding to the relief works in parts of Patna, Dinapore, and Rajshaye, but not yet elsewhere. The Calcutta rainfall is 25 in. short. Sir G. Campbell has admonished the zemindars to give help to their tenants, and bestows praise upon three large landholders who have done so. The famine is officially reported at Marwar and Jeysulmere. The Viceroy entered Lucknow yesterday (Tuesday), with sixty elephants.

A despatch, dated the 1st inst., has been sent by the Duke of Argyll to the Government of India, in reply to its communication of Oct. 30 on the subject of the impending famine in Bengal. The despatch expresses the approval by her Majesty's Government of the view of the Viceroy, that, instead of prohibiting the export of rice from all Indian ports, the Government should enter the market, either directly or indirectly, as a purchaser, and thus obtain the supplies that may be necessary for the relief of the sufferers.

## AUSTRALIA.

Both Houses of the New South Wales Parliament have passed Mr. Lloyd's tariff bill, abolishing *ad valorem* and thirty-five specific duties after Jan. 1 next. Mr. Butler, the Attorney-General, has resigned, and Mr. Innes has succeeded him in that post. The Assembly has passed a resolution affirming the creation of a Ministry of Justice and Education, but not the appointment of a Solicitor-General.

We are advised from Rome of the speedy conclusion of the negotiations which have been proceeding between the French and Italian Governments for the resumption of the Mont Cenis mail route.

Among its other troubles Manila has experienced a typhoon. Great damage was done to coasting-vessels and to the hemp plantations. Besides a large destruction of property, there has been some loss of life.

Cape news is politically unimportant. From the gold-fields there are encouraging reports of fresh discoveries. Fair-sized nuggets are presenting themselves to alluvial diggers. The biggest weighed 16oz. and 23oz. respectively. Commodore Commerell is improving in health, and is now able to take a little exercise. We also learn that the Challenger has arrived in Simon's Bay. On her voyage from Bahia she touched at Tristan d'Acunha, and made a survey of the group of islands to which it belongs. Two Germans were found who had lived there for a couple of years, and who gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of leaving.



The appointment of Mr. John Bramston to be Attorney-General for Hong-Kong appears in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy have decided to hold a conference in Paris on the 10th inst., with a view to adopt a uniform gold standard.

The deficit in the administration of the Vienna International Exhibition amounts to four million florins. The estimated cost provided for by Parliament was 15,700,000 florins: the actual expense turns out to be 19,700,000.

Some time since a number of learned societies, anxious for another Arctic expedition, requested Mr. Gladstone to receive a deputation, selected to set forth the desirability of that step. They have now been informed (the *Daily Telegraph* says) that the Government sees no reason to alter the decision arrived at during the present year, not to undertake any further expedition until the Challenger has completed her voyage. It is held that voyages of survey are more likely to benefit commerce and promote international intercourse than voyages of discovery; and that, as many maritime surveys are still incomplete, any additional charge incurred should be applied to them.

The Serbian Parliament was opened, on Thursday week, by Prince Milan. In the Speech from the Throne his Highness alluded to the excellent reception given him in Vienna by the Emperor of Austria, and his splendid welcome by Marshal M'Mahon. He said the attitude of the Government towards the Sublime Porte and the guaranteeing Powers was solely guided by the desire to obtain their friendly support. The Prince stated that a fresh examination of the railway question was necessary. The speech was enthusiastically received. M. Karabiberowich has been elected to the post of president. Serbia is about to make a further assertion of her quasi-sovereignty. On the advice of the Finance Minister that the consent of the Sublime Porte was not necessary for the new silver coinage a bill has been passed by the Legislature authorising such coinage.

The Roumanian Chamber was opened on Thursday week. Prince Charles, in the Speech from the Throne, announced that the relations maintained with foreign Powers were friendly. He mentioned the cordial reception he had met with from the Austrian Court on the occasion of his recent visit to Vienna, and the success which had attended the Roumanian department at the Exhibition. The bills announced as about to be submitted to the Chamber include one for modifying the criminal code and one for establishing a bank of discount. In reply to a recent note of the Turkish Government, the Roumanian Government has sent a circular to the great Powers, in which it says that, by the terms of the Treaty of Paris, it is authorised to maintain direct diplomatic relations with foreign countries, and it is determined that this right shall be respected.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that an agreeable relic of the "good old times" has been discovered by a German paper, in the shape of a bill of charges submitted by an executioner at Bonn to the authorities of Cologne in 1688. The following are a few of the items contemplated in his estimate:—"To quartering by means of four horses, 8 thalers; to beheading and burning, 8 thalers; to strangling and burning, 6 thalers; to burning alive, 6 thalers; to breaking on the wheel alive, 8 thalers; to beheading and fastening the body to the wheel, 6 thalers; to beheading, 4 thalers; to beheading, after cutting off one hand, 5 thalers; to cutting off a hand or two fingers, 1 thaler. Tearing with red-hot pincers to be paid for at so much per gripe. Drowning or burying alive not being usual in these parts, the executioner will, in the event of such executions being required, ask as much as for beheading or fastening to the wheel—namely, 6 thalers. To fastening screws on the thumbs and legs, and driving the same, 1 thaler for the first quarter of an hour. For every subsequent quarter of an hour, 1 thaler. The executioner reserves the right of afterwards receiving what may fairly be due to him for his trouble in setting limbs to rights again."

### THE LOSS OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

One of the most deplorable collisions at sea placed on record has occurred, off the Azores, between the large steamer *Ville du Havre* and the sailing-ship *Locheam*, of Glasgow. The former vessel was of the immense burden of 5100 tons, and was bound from New York for Havre. The *Ville du Havre* left New York with eighty-nine first-class passengers, nineteen second class, twenty-seven third class, and six stowaways, making a total of 141, besides the crew, which numbered 172 all told. Many of the cabin-passengers were gentlemen with their wives and families, who were leaving America to spend the winter in France—some for pleasure, and others going there for the benefit of their health. Among the survivors are children who have lost their parents, and parents who have lost their children; others their sisters and brothers. From the time of the vessel sailing from New York a thick fog prevailed, which necessitated the most careful attention on the part of the captain and officers. On the night of Thursday, the 20th, the fog began to clear away, and on Friday, a breeze sprang up which raised a somewhat heavy swell. Friday night was a bright starlight night, and passengers and crew, relieved to some extent from the danger which surrounded them during the fog, retired to rest with hopes of a pleasant voyage to France. The captain, who had scarcely quitted the deck since the vessel left New York, went to his cabin about twelve o'clock, leaving the second officer in charge. The passengers were all in bed, and everything seemed going on well. About two o'clock on Saturday all were startled from their slumbers by a dreadful crash, which seemed to shake every part of the vessel. Men, women, and children rushed on deck in their nightdresses, to see the bows of a large vessel projecting over the deck of the *Ville du Havre*, and to hear the rushing of the water into their own ill-fated vessel. The terror which prevailed among the passengers paralysed their efforts to save themselves. From the force of the collision, the mainmast and mizenmast fell, smashing, in their fall, the two large boats of the steamer and killing numbers of passengers; and from the rapidity with which the vessel went down the crew were only able to launch the whale-boat and the captain's gig. In twelve minutes from the time of the collision the *Ville du Havre* had sunk.

The *Locheam* was seriously injured, but launched her boats and sent them to pick up those who had saved themselves from being engulfed by the sinking of the vessel, and who were floating about clinging to anything that would support their weight. The captain of the *Ville du Havre* remained at his post until his vessel went down, but managed to keep himself afloat until picked up by one of the boats. An American vessel, the *Tremontain*, bound for Bristol, hove in sight about noon on the 22nd. The eighty-seven survivors (of whom fifty-three were members of the crew) were put on board her from the *Locheam* and taken to Cardiff.

It is impossible as yet to apportion the blame, if blame there be on either side.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Sydney Waterlow has received a letter from the Italian Minister in London stating that the King of Italy has been pleased to grant to the late Lord Mayor the order of the Crown of Italy for his services in connection with the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the Italian inundations last winter.

A meeting was held, last Saturday, at the United Service Institution—the Duke of Wellington presiding—to promote the establishment of the United Service Proprietary College. A provisional contract has been entered into for the purchase of buildings at Westward Ho.

Dr. Frankland reports a marked deterioration in the quality of our water supply during November. The ratio of organic impurity observed in the water of the various companies exceeds 4 per cent in three cases—Southwark, 4.2; Lambeth, 4.7; and Chelsea, 4.9.

Mr. O. E. Parker Rhodes, on Wednesday, read a paper, at the Cavendish Rooms, on "Our Coal Supply in Connection with Domestic Economy." In recommending the peat-coal which is being brought into the market, he estimated the area of the peat-fields of Great Britain at six million acres.

The election of a successor to the late Count de Flavigny as president of the French Society for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers has taken place. Out of thirty-four votes twenty-four were given to the Duke of Nemours, and his acceptance of the office has given great satisfaction.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's annual Christmas performance of "The Messiah" will take place on Friday next, the 12th inst., at Exeter Hall. Madame Alvsleben, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Samlley are the principal soloists; Mr. Harper plays the trumpet obbligato, and Sir Michael Costa will direct the performance.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Mr. Deputy Atkins, the chairman of the Improvement Committee, stated that the Prince of Wales had fixed Friday, Jan. 9, for the ceremony of unveiling the equestrian statue of the Prince Consort, and had further honoured the Corporation by intimating his willingness to be present at a *déjeuner* in the Guildhall on the occasion.

On Saturday last Lady Harriet Ashley distributed the prizes to the London Irish Rifles in Westminster Hall; the Lady Mayoress presented, in the Crystal Palace, the prizes to the successful marksmen of the London Rifle Brigade; and Viscount Ranelagh presided at the annual presentation of prizes to the South Middlesex Volunteers at their head-quarters, Beaufort House, Walham-green.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 103,242, of whom 35,854 were in workhouses and 67,388 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 4564, 17,373, and 35,255 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 561, of whom 408 were men, 132 women, and 21 children under sixteen.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held on Monday in their new apartments at Burlington House. The usual financial business having been disposed of, the president, Sir George Airy (Astronomer Royal), delivered the anniversary address, in which he took a rapid survey of the progress of science throughout Europe and the United States. At the close he resigned the position of president, which he has held for two years. The medals were presented. The anniversary dinner was held at Willis's Rooms—the new president, Dr. Hooker, in the chair.

Lord Aberdare, on Wednesday, presided at a meeting of the National Union for Improving the Education of Women. He remarked with satisfaction the energy, zeal, moderation, and good sense with which the movement had been conducted, and hoped the objects of the union would receive the pecuniary and moral support which they deserved. The Hon. Lyulph Stanley moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mrs. Arthur Arnold, and unanimously adopted. A subsequent resolution pledged the meeting to increase the number of members and to form branch committees.

Last week 2222 births and 1585 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 99, and the latter 105, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 603 of the deaths, against 761, 632, and 594 in the three preceding weeks; the corrected average number of deaths from these diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years is 601. There were 3 deaths from smallpox, 121 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 35 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea. Thus, to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 232 deaths were referred, against 236 and 268 in the two preceding weeks. These 232 deaths were 72 below the average. The mean temperature was 48.0, or 6.8 above the average.

The newly established Temple Club, in Arundel-street, Strand, between Somerset House and St. Clement Danes church, was opened this week. It is a great convenience to gentlemen of the civil service, of the Inns of Court, and of the City, who find Pall-mall rather distant from their places of business. Ample accommodation is here found in a handsome mansion, close to the Strand, built at a cost of more than £20,000. A large dining-room, supplied by a clever cook from a well-provided kitchen, and from a cellar of well-selected wines, a reading and writing room, with all the papers and new books, a billiard-room, with the best furniture and implements, a smoking-room, luxurious and well aired, besides private rooms for dressing, bathing, and dining, will afford much of what helps to make daily life feel easy and pleasant. The club is not political or professional; its committee includes several officers of the Army and Navy, clergymen, and barristers; and it promises to be very successful.

The Scottish Corporation of London held its annual festival, on Monday, in the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P.). About 500 ladies and gentlemen were present, many of the latter being in Highland costume. In proposing the toast of the evening, the Lord Mayor warmly commended the objects of the society to the consideration of the charitable; and the secretary (Mr. Macrae Moir) then announced subscriptions amounting to nearly £3000. Among them were 100 gs. from her Majesty, and similar sums were given by the Lord Mayor, Sir A. Sassoon, Mr. Peter Reid, and Mr. P. Denny. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge responded for the Bench, and remarked that, though only a Devonshire lawyer, he still had some claim to Scotland, as he had Scottish blood in his veins. When he considered how successful Scotchmen generally were, he felt inclined, like Mr. Lowe, to wish that he had more of the Scottish element in his composition. Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain), who was one of the guests, responded for "The Ladies."

### A TIGER WEDDING IN COORG.

The small province of Coorg, in Southern India, is situated among the mountains that separate Mysore from the Malabar coast to the west. Its late Rajah, being guilty of cruel and treacherous misrule, was deposed in 1834, and the Coorgs, being put to the vote, unanimously desired to become subjects of the British Government. In 1852 the deposed Rajah visited England, accompanied by his daughter Gauramma, and paid his former enemies the compliment of seeking for her an English and Christian education. On June 30, 1852, she was baptised, the Queen herself standing sponsor, and giving her the name "Victoria." This Princess Victoria Gauramma, who was a constant visitor to her Majesty at Osborne and Windsor, eventually married an English officer of the name of Campbell. She died in 1864; her tyrant father lies buried in Kensal-green Cemetery.

A good description of Coorg will be found in "Eastern Experiences," by Mr. Lewin Bowring, late Resident or Governor of Mysore. The natives are distinguished for their fine appearance and warlike temper. They are skilful hunters, being trained to this from infancy; at the birth of a boy, the first thing done is to place a little bow and arrow in his hands, and to fire a gun outside the house, thus initiating his career as a huntsman and warrior.

A curious ceremony takes place when a tiger has been shot by a Coorg man. Tigers are not numerous in the country, and this ceremony has only occurred twice within the past four years. On the last occasion, March 9 of this year, the successful huntsman was Mr. Colovanda Carriapah, Head Sheristadar of the Mercara Talook. In this ceremony the man is wedded to the soul of the dead tiger. As shown in the Illustration, he is seated under a canopy in full warrior costume. On each side are placed his weapons and the household emblems of plenty, vessels of rice and milk, and burning lamps, analogous to the Masonic corn, wine, and oil. So he sits, receiving the homage and congratulations of his relatives and friends. Each scatters a few grains of rice over his head, gives him a sip of milk from a brass vessel resembling a teapot, and makes an offering in money, varying in value according to the means of the donor. The hero of the day is afterwards carried in triumph round the tiger, which is suspended to a high bamboo frame in the garden. The officers and ladies of the regiment stationed at Mercara, who reside in the late Rajah's palace, were specially invited to attend.

Mr. Carriapah is a native Coorg gentleman of high merit and distinction. He wears the gold Coorg medal, which was presented by the British Government to his father, for suppressing an insurrection in South Canara. Our correspondent would further testify to Mr. Carriapah's unvarying support of English education among the Coorgs. A wealthy and influential man, he spares neither time nor money in this cause, and has, at his sole expense, erected schools for Coorg girls as well as boys, and has on several occasions received the thanks of the Government of India, as well as of the local Government of Mysore and Coorg.

We are indebted to Captain Belford Cummins, of the Staff Corps at Mercara, for the sketch we have engraved.

As author of the "Spring Chorus," Mr. John Riviere brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday week, to recover damages against the proprietors of the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*, for a libel by their London correspondent. An unreserved apology was taken in mitigation of damages, and a verdict of ten guineas was entered for the plaintiff.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that the committee of which Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond, K.C.B., is chairman have collected from certain naval and marine officers a sum nearly amounting to £1000, with which they have selected a very beautiful present intended for the Grand Duchess of Russia, the bride elect of the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of her approaching marriage.

A herd of pure-bred longhorn cattle, the property of Mr. R. H. Chapman, of Upton, near Nuneaton, is to be sold on the 16th inst. Longhorns have been bred at Upton for more than a hundred years; and animals of this herd have been prize-takers at the Royal, the Birmingham, the Smithfield Club, and other shows, for thirty years. From time to time several of them have been depicted in this paper.

On Monday the elections for Mayors took place throughout Ireland. Mr. Maurice Brooks, a Liberal and a Protestant, was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. Alderman Nagle, the editor and proprietor of the *Cork Herald*, was elected Mayor of Cork; Mr. Henderson, proprietor of the *Belfast News-Letter*, was re-elected Mayor of the capital of Ulster; and Alderman Greene, of the *Wexford Independent*, was for the sixth time elected Mayor of that town. It will thus be seen that the journalistic class has contributed a fair quota to the ranks of the Irish chief magistracy. Alderman Cleary has been re-elected Mayor of Limerick, and Alderman Cantwell Mayor of Clonmel. At Kilkenny Mr. P. Murphy has been elected; at Waterford, Alderman Cummins; at Sligo, Mr. Conroy; at Drogheda, Mr. Leech; and at Londonderry, Alderman Darcus. In the majority of cases the chief magistrates elected are Liberals and Home Rulers.

Mr. Samuel Laing, the chairman of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, has addressed to the President of the Board of Trade an elaborate reply to the late circular on railway accidents. He points out that nearly all of the additional precautions suggested are already in operation on his line, and adduces, as proof of their success, its comparative immunity from casualties. Last year it carried 22½ million passengers without killing any of them, or having more than three trifling mishaps—all due to causes beyond the control of the company. Mr. Laing attributes this to a series of improvements which commenced in 1869 with the introduction of the block system, and is now being completed by the interlocking of points and signals. He claims for his company the credit of having anticipated all Captain Tyler's recommendations except the adoption of a continuous brake. This improvement Mr. Laing contends is still only in an experimental stage. He treats at some length the questions of speed and punctuality, vindicating the present system on the ground that our only alternative is the Continental system of running slower trains, with fewer stoppages and less convenience to the public.—A railway accident, in which several passengers were injured, took place yesterday week between Greenock and Glasgow. Early last Saturday morning the mail-train from London to the north, on the Midland Railway, being about half an hour late, and proceeding at a pace of from thirty to forty miles an hour, left the main line at the points near Syston station, and ran into a luggage-train on the branch line to Peterborough. The guard of the mail was killed, and several passengers were injured.—Early on Tuesday morning two goods-trains upon the Cornwall Railway came into collision between the stations of Menheniot and St. Germans. Several of the company's servants were injured, and fourteen trucks were thrown off the line.





A TIGER WEDDING IN COORG, INDIA.





"GRANDMOTHER'S BIRTHDAY," BY VALENTIN.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.



### "GRANDMOTHER'S BIRTHDAY."

The custom of presenting flowers, fruits, or what not on the birthday, or, as the French have it, the *jour de fête*, of relative or friend obtains all over the Continent. Far more is made of the birthday of anyone than with us. The whole house is often decorated for the occasion, and presents are sent from all quarters; but the prettiest usage of all is that of the children of the family, when, on the morning of the memorable day, they come in procession, if they are numerous enough, bringing their nosegays and other appropriate child-offerings, the eldest, or youngest, of the party often having also a congratulatory address or set speech prepared to deliver in honour of the auspicious day. It is no wonder that so charming a custom should be a favourite theme with Continental artists. Why the custom does not to the same extent prevail here also it is hard to say, unless it be that, as in other things, this is no longer the "merrie England" of old. In Germany, where life is still primitive, and old-world habits and ceremonies of all kinds are still fondly preserved, the birthday is kept with all honour, as we see in this pleasant picture by Herr Salentin. The picture speaks, however, so well for itself that we need say no more. Only we beg the reader to understand that it is always supposed that grandmother is profoundly ignorant of the preparations in her honour, and that the troop of her progeny of the second generation are treating her to a complete surprise.

### MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There have been, in the numerous extra-Parliamentary appearances, specimens of young—or, rather, not old—members with missions. Two, perhaps three, are notable and noticeable. Palpably, Mr. Trevelyan was in a state of fervour when he was developing himself to that part of the electors of the Border burghs which is to be found at Hawick. The speech was not a special one, upon the franchise, such as this gentleman has been delivering "on the stump," but an all-round dissertation upon the political situation. He was in a perpetual state of dissatisfaction; whatever was or had been wrong. It was melancholy to look back on the past Session, so every way barren, principally because of the insolent, reckless conduct of that doomed assembly which is known as the House of Lords. In his character as a political prophet, as well as a legislative pioneer, and under the influence of a powerful afflatus, Mr. Trevelyan would seem to have been warning the Peers to set their house in order. Positively, he will not much longer bear with them. If they do not sink at once and for ever into a registry for the decrees of the Commons, he will give the word, and reform of the House of Lords will be the popular cry. How angry he is that they and the other sections of the plutocracy are practically exempt from rating, as regards their mansions—mansions which he elegantly describes as within the financial capacity only of Dukes and gin-distillers! Then how denunciatory he was of the law of master and servant, which he almost appears to think ought to be turned topsy-turvy, and made as one-sided for the employed as he says it now is for the employer! There were more topics treated in the same uncompromising manner, with a strength of language which it would not be easy to characterise; and altogether it seemed as if the honourable member had worked himself into a passionate state of mind and feeling in order to give his audience something like a dramatic entertainment.

At Cambridge, the other day, one of the representatives of that borough, Mr. William Fowler, took part in a conversation, for which the local Reform Club was responsible, and at which political speeches were mingled with the tea and ices, the objects of art, virtue, curiosities in little, and the small talk, which go generally to make up what is called a conversation. Mr. Fowler has a peculiar mission, the object of which is one which causes some sensitive member of Parliament to clear the House of "strangers" when he is about to advocate it. Of course on this occasion he did not enter on the subject of his special mission; but he took up another, and a temporary one—that is, he vindicated the Government against Mr. Disraeli's short, epigrammatic, and more elaborate and lengthened recent criticisms, and put it so highly as this, that in all they had done the Ministry were tantamount to the people, of whose opinions and will they were only the executive exponents. As to the future, he was dogmatic, as his manner is on all such questions as assimilation of the franchise, labour and capital, free land, and all that; and no doubt, if the company had only known it, he gave them a very fair, though rather slow and diluted, imitation of the manner and elocution of Mr. Bright, which, consciously or unconsciously, is a peculiarity of his.

Last year, when he met his constituents on their annual foregathering at King's Lynn, Mr. Bourke developed his mission. Instead of pronouncing more or less platitudes on things in general, he gave them a dissertation on the condition—political, social, and moral—of India, supplemented by more or less prophecy and some notions of future policy. In the House last Session, on a certain summer night at nine o'clock, after a morning sitting, he, with a patience, a gentleness which gave force to what he said, paradoxical as that may seem, and an amiable indifference to the fact of a very scanty audience before him, dilated for two hours on an Indian topic, which he reproduced, amongst others, in his discourse recently at Lynn. What may be the prevailing temperaments of the inhabitants of that town one cannot say; but it would seem that they listened with exemplary endurance to a dissertation on subjects which, to say no more, must have been rather abstract to their intelligence, and which would hardly have been made light by Mr. Bourke's elocution, which is sombre and monotonous. It is a pity that Lord Claud Hamilton, their other member, was too much indisposed to be present; for certainly he has a way with him which is in some sort enlivening, if it were only for the self-reliance—not to say cool audacity—which is a distinguishing feature of his rhetorical deliverances.

If one were called upon to say offhand who was the young private member who has made the best speeches in the present Parliament, one could not do better than select Mr. J. D. Lewis, one of the members for Devonport. For point, epigram, humour, illustration, all underlying forcible argument, this gentleman is nearly unrivalled amongst the occupants of the more or less back benches. He is chary, too, of his speeches, and therefore he is the more welcome when he pronounces one of them, which is always curiously and interestingly various, and is made more effective by quietness of delivery and demeanour than if he sought to indulge in declamation, of which an occasional outburst shows him to have some mastery. So far as a judgment can be formed from a very imperfect chronicle of it, a recent address of his to his constituents was more grave and didactic than his Parliamentary addresses, but it contained some imaginative and pointed illustrations. He was alone on this occasion, and that fact leads to an inquiry why his colleague, Mr. Montague Chambers, did not stand by his side? Surely that gentleman can have no misgivings as to having no account to give of his Parliamentary proceedings. It may be said with the utmost verity that no independent member so often and so greatly

distinguished himself as he did last Session. To be sure, there are different modes of being distinguished, just as it is a very different thing to be laughed with from being laughed at.

The annual demonstration of a Warwickshire Conservative Association, whose headquarters is at Dunchurch, suffered a severe loss the other day in the absence of Mr. Newdegate, for a cause which everyone would deplore. Therefore his colleague, Mr. Bromley-Davenport, was called upon to multiply himself by two, in the performance of a now chartered act of membership. Possibly there is scarcely one M.P. who is capable of, so to speak, filling a stage as Mr. Davenport. He is so mobile, so glowing, and significant in his manner; so special in his humour, so original in his ideas, that, as he is speaking, come inevitable mental suggestions of a remarkable wit chronicled in the pages of "Ivanhoe," who ministered to the amusement of Cedric the Saxon. In the outset of his proslution, Mr. Davenport evinced his originality, which in his case is a convertible term for eccentricity. He must have astonished the good Conservatives of Dunchurch by speaking in a way that was the very reverse of approving of the famous "Bath letter" of the chief of his party. First he said that it was "curious," then that he was "aghast at it," and then that he thought it was not in accordance with the terms in which the leader of a great party should have written. But this was only a rhetorical device to set off, by contrast, the glowing praise which he bestowed on the brilliant defence of the epistle which Mr. Disraeli made at Glasgow. However, he was severe upon his leader by implication when he said that, in the government of this country, men of common-sense, and not mere men of genius, were wanted. Does he mean to say that Mr. Disraeli is not a man of genius—or, being so, does he wish that that gentleman shall never again be Prime Minister?

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Buss, Septimus, to be Rector of Wapping.  
Cartledge, W. A.; Vicar of St. Helen's, Bilton, Harrogate.  
Colville, Asgill Horatio; Curate of Sutton-on-the-Hill, Derby.  
Foulger, R. W.; Perpetual Curate of Penley Ellesmere, Salop.  
Freeman, W. H.; Rector of Hackford, Norfolk.  
Garnett, Richard Craven; Rector of Delamere, Chester.  
Hinton, G. S.; Curate; Vicar of Upton Cresset, Salop.  
Hodson, C. W.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Croydon.  
Johnson, John; Perpetual Curate of Longton.  
Kendall, H. P.; Vicar of Loxley, Warwickshire.  
Laurence, George; Curate-in-Charge of Earsham, near Bungay.  
Loveday, A.; Vicar of Yattendon, Berks.  
Lucy, J.; to the Fifth Cursal Prebend or Canonry in St. David's Cathedral.  
Livingston, T. G.; Vicar of Addingham.  
Micklethwait, W.; Vicar of Chapelton; Vicar of Felkirk.  
Newham, J.; Vicar of St. James's, Hampstead-road.  
Oakley, Edwin; Curate (sole charge) of St. Nicholas's, Ipswich.  
Palmour, J.; Vicar of Fullwood, Lancashire.  
Potter, James; Perpetual Curate of Tongue, Prestwich, Lancashire.  
Rayson, W.; Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral; Vicar of Lindridge.  
Reid, Charles Burton; Vicar of St. Gregory's, Norwich.  
Scott, Walter; Vicar of Boughton, Monchelsea.

Mr. James Buist, of Law Park Cottage, St. Andrew's, has contributed £1000 to the funds of the London Missionary Society. This is the third £1000 that has been given or bequeathed to this society from St. Andrew's.

The Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Bradwell, having been closed for some months while undergoing a thorough restoration, under Mr. E. G. Bruton, the architect, was opened, on the 30th ult., by the Bishop of Oxford.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of the Rev. Charles Waldegrave Sandford, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, Honorary Canon of Canterbury, and Rector of Bishopsbourne, to be Bishop of the see of Gibraltar, in the room of the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Harris, resigned.

The friends of the Rev. Gordon Calthorpe, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor and Vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury, have presented him with £300. It is intended to present Mrs. Calthorpe with her husband's portrait, which is to be painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams.

At St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the principal City churches, and at many of those in the suburbs, special services were, on Wednesday, held for the success of Christian missions. Innumerable services were held throughout the country in celebration of the Day of Intercession. It was also observed in many parts of the United States.

At the quarterly meeting of the Bishop of London's Fund committee it was reported that the total receipts to the 22nd ult. were £458,565, and the expenditure £428,783. The total amount promised, and part of it still payable, was £476,171. During the past quarter no consecration of churches in connection with the fund has taken place. It was resolved that the fund be continued as a permanent institution.

At Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, the public meeting in promotion of the Wilberforce Memorial Fund was of the most fervid character. The Bishop of Chichester presided, and Mr. Gladstone moved the first resolution. Having paid a warm tribute to the late Bishop's sympathy with affliction and to the universal interest he took in things, however great or small, the Premier urged that this should be a national memorial. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy moved that the form of memorial recommended by the Lavington committee be approved—a fund for maintaining a body of home missionaries in the diocese of Winchester. Both resolutions were carried with acclamation.

Bishop Claughton delivered his second lecture at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, on "Reason in relation to a right belief." He illustrated his argument from instances in his own experience of conviction of the truth of Christianity by reasoning, and pointed out that the least enlightened nations (such as the aborigines of Australia) were the most difficult to convert. He showed how it was the abuse of reason to employ it as infidels do in a Christian land, and drew from the autobiography of Mr. J. S. Mill a picture of the dreariness of life without the hope of religion confirmed by reason. He exhorted his hearers to use all their faculties of reason, sense, and feeling in the worship and love of God, as their reasonable service.

The parish church of St. John the Baptist, Bisley, Surrey, was reopened, after a complete restoration, on the 21st ult., by the Bishop of Winchester. The church, which is about 700 years old, together with the churchyard, had been suffered for some years past to fall into the most dilapidated condition. It consisted originally only of a chancel and nave; the north wall has been pulled down and a new aisle added, the plaster ceiling removed and the old oak rafters shown, the unsightly gallery at the west end taken down, and the former arch into the chancel, only 10 ft. in height, cut away into a lofty one; an organ-chamber and vestry for choir added, and choir-stalls in the chancel replacing a large rector's seat, the forms for the school-children, and the harmonium. A stained-glass east window, representing the Crucifixion in the centre light, with St. John the Baptist and St. Anne in each side light, has been given by Mrs. Eaton, wife of the Rector, and her family, in memory of a sister who died three years ago. The restoration is due mainly to the exertions of the Rector. Mr. Christian was the architect.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual elections at Balliol, Oxford, took place on Saturday, as follows:—To an open fellowship, for which candidates belonging to any University in Great Britain who had taken their B.A. were eligible, Mr. W. H. Forbes, scholar of Balliol. Mr. Forbes gained the Dean Ireland Scholarship in 1871, was placed in the first class in Literis Græciæ et Latinis, Trinity Term, 1871, at the moderation examination, and also in the first class in Literis Humanioribus at the final examination in Trinity Term, 1873. To two scholarships, value £55 per annum, and tuition free, Messrs. A. J. Ashton, of Manchester Grammar School, and A. Goodwin, of the City of London School. To the scholarship of the value of £60 per annum, tenable for five years, Mr. Godley, from Harrow School. To the four exhibitions value £60 per annum, tenable for five years, Messrs. J. M. Rendel (commoner), Balliol; Haigh, from Leeds Grammar School; Walter Scott, from Christ's Hospital; and Childers, from Harrow School. To the Brackenbury Natural Science Scholarship, value £55 per annum, tenable for four years, tuition free, Mr. Algernon P. Thomas, Manchester Grammar School. To the Brackenbury Scholarship of Modern History, value £55 per annum, &c., Mr. P. L. Gell (commoner), Balliol. To an exhibition for modern history, Mr. Lodge, from Christ's Hospital. Messrs. Pulling, Exeter; Tout, of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark; and H. Toynbee, Pembroke, were distinguished in the examination. To the mathematical scholarship, value £55 a year, and tuition free, tenable for four years, Mr. Macdonald, of Aberdeen University. To an exhibition value £40 per annum, tenable for four years, Mr. Costelloe, from Glasgow University. There were about forty candidates for the scholarships and exhibitions, but only three for the fellowship, the two opponents to the successful candidates being also members of Balliol.—Mr. Valentine Richard Tronsdale, from Merchant Taylors' School, has been elected to the vacant Ludwell Exhibition at Oriel. The exhibition is of the annual value of £40, and is tenable for seven years, on condition of residence. Messrs. Charles Eccles, Edmond Williams, scholar, and Henry Malm Price, exhibitor of this college, have been nominated to exhibitions on the Hulme Foundations at Brasenose.

The Westminster play this year will be the "Phormio" of Terence, which is to be acted on Dec. 11, 16, and 18.

It is stated that the trustees of Rugby School have offered Dr. Hayman the option of voluntary resignation. In the event of his not availing himself of this privilege, it is said to be their intention to give him notice that at the expiration of six months from Christmas next they will consider the head mastership vacant, and appoint some one in his place.

The Bishop of Manchester, yesterday week, distributed the prizes to the successful students at the Manchester centre in the Oxford local examinations. His Lordship passed in review ancient and modern methods of teaching, and did not award unqualified praise to the competitive system of recent invention.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of William Barnett, late of Macclesfield, was proved on the 27th ult., at the district registry, Chester, by Edward Woodward and William Robert Barnett, the executors; the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £3000 upon trust for his brother Robert for life; £2500 upon trust for his brother Michael for life; and the annual income of the remainder to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Barnett, for her life; at her death he gives considerable legacies to relatives and others; to the Devonshire Hospital and Buxton Bath Charity; the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Old Trafford, Manchester; and the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution, London, £1000 each; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; to the Church Pastoral Aid Society and the Macclesfield Certified Industrial Schools, £300 each; and the residue of his property to his nephew, the said William Robert Barnett.

The will, with two codicils, of Robert M'Andrew, late of Isleworth House, was proved, on the 26th ult., by William Edward M'Andrew and James Johnston M'Andrew, the sons, and William M'Andrew, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. Subject to two annuities, testator leaves the annual income of his property to his wife, Mrs. Eliza M'Andrew, for life; at her death handsome portions are given to his three unmarried daughters, Mary, Antonia, and Margaret Gordon, and the residue to his four sons, William Edward, Robert Alexander, James Johnstone, and George. Testator bequeaths certain of his conchological works and his arranged collections of shells to the University of Cambridge; but if any such shells are sufficiently represented in the University collection they are to be given to the Museum of Science and Art at Edinburgh.

The will, with four codicils, of John Amor Wells, late of Lime-street, City, was proved, on the 7th ult., by John Sloane Sloane, the nephew, and Jonathan Taylor, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £50 to be distributed by his sister among the poor of Margate, and legacies to his partners, persons in the employ of his firm, and others, and the residue to his sister, Miss Eleanor Wells, for life. At her death he gives £100, free of duty, to each of the following charities:—viz., the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; the Philanthropic Society, Margate; the Langbourne Ward Charity Schools, in the city of London; the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, Bath-street, Newgate-street; the Commercial Travellers' Schools, the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; the Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill; the Asylum for Idiots, Redhill; the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; the New Fatherless Asylum, Redham, near Croydon; the Royal School of the St. Anne's Society, Brixton; the National Benevolent Institution; the Hospital for Incurables, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the Female Orphan Home, Lambeth, and the School for Indigent Blind. The remainder of his property he gives to his nephew, the said John Sloane Sloane.

The will and six codicils of Mrs. Cooper, of 6, Warrior-square, St. Leonards, the widow of William Cooper, Esq., of Hoebridge-place, near Woking, Surrey, were proved by the executors, Edward Lambert, of 28, York-terrace, Regent's Park; Henry Cooper Gladow, of Kingston-on-Hull; and her niece, Miss Emily Dresser, on Nov. 6. The testatrix makes the following charitable bequests:—Parochial schools of Woking, £500; Hull Infirmary, £100; Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, £100; King's College Hospital, £200; North London or University College Hospital, £200; the Vicar of the church of Bishop Hill the Elder, York, for the benefit of the poor, £500; the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, £1000; British Home for Incurables at Clapham-rise, Surrey, £500; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath,



£500; the Surrey County Hospital, near Guildford, £500; the Hastings and St. Leonards Infirmary, £300; the London City Mission, £300: making a total of £1700. After devising certain real estates to her said niece, she leaves the residue of her real and personal estates for sale, and out of the proceeds thereof bequeaths various legacies to her brother and sisters and their children, and her servants, and gives the ultimate residue for the benefit of her sisters and brother and their children, and two nephews of her late husband and a friend.

The Scotch confirmation of the appointment of Colonel Charles Seton Guthrie, James Smith, James Spence, Robert Luff Peplow, and Dame Margaret Sinclair, the relict, as executors of the will of Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Dunheath, Caithness-shire, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 25th ult. The inventory of the personal estate in Scotland and England amounts to upwards of £40,000.

The will of the undermentioned persons have recently been proved—viz., the Right Hon. Fitzstephen French, under £12,000; James Holbert Wilson, of the Inner Temple and Onslow-square, barrister-at-law, under £30,000; Charles John Bayley, C.B., late of No. 51, Victoria-road, under £14,000; Samuel Turner, of No. 5, Raymonds-buildings, Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law, under £30,000; and John Leach Bennett, of Merton, Surrey, under £30,000.

## LAW AND POLICE.

### TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Yesterday week Mr. N. W. Casey, auditor of customs at New Orleans, deposed to having searched the register of vessels entering that port in 1852 and 1853. There were only two Ospreys, one a steamer, another a Liverpool ship. Respecting the *Helvetia*, which is alleged to have been changed to the *Osprey*, he stated that she traded to Havre, and in her crew list there was no Jean Luie. John Avery Allen, collector of customs at New Bedford, produced the log-book of the *Osprey* hailing from that port, and her crew lists. Captain McComber, formerly master of the New Bedford *Osprey*, identified the log-book put in, and described the movements of his vessel during 1854. She had passed down the South American coast, but had never called at Rio, and had picked up no shipwrecked crew. Mr. Duncan, of the United States Bar, testified to the extent of the Custom House jurisdiction of New York, and to the provisions of the American law touching the acquisition of foreign ships by American citizens, their change of names, &c. Captain Hayes, of the steamer *Belgium*, the only boat that came to London from Ostend on the date given by Luie, denied having seen him on board during that or any other passage. It was proved by other witnesses that his name did not occur in the passenger list or in the alien list sent to the Home Office. This closed the case for the prosecution, whereupon Dr. Kenealy applied for an adjournment to produce rebutting evidence. After hearing him argue the point at great length the Court unanimously decided that no sufficient grounds had been advanced to justify a further adjournment. After the Court had risen Mr. Pollard, one of the solicitors of the Treasury, asked that Luie should be bound over to appear on Monday, as two gentlemen were in court who could swear to having seen him in England in May. The Judges returned, but Mr. Hawkins having declined to take any part in the application, it lapsed.

Monday's sitting was a highly sensational one. Mr. Hawkins having intimated that he would not follow up the action taken by Mr. Pollard with respect to Luie on Friday afternoon, Dr. Kenealy moved for an attachment against the offending solicitor, whose conduct he characterised as one of the worst contempts of court he had ever seen. A remark from the Lord Chief Justice on Luie's affidavit called up Mr. Whalley, who wished, "with the utmost deference and humility," to explain that he was the man. His Lordship inquired if Mr. Whalley knew he was addressing the Court without his gown and wig. Mr. Whalley reiterated that he did not speak as a barrister, but "as one of the"—His attempted explanation was cut short by a peremptory order to sit down. Mr. Hawkins having, after consultation, decided to call the witnesses affecting Luie's antecedents, Mr. Peters deposed that he was chief clerk to Messrs. Hoffman, Schenk, and Co., shipping agents. In March last Luie had called at their office, introducing himself as Captain Sorrenson, and negotiated a charter for a ship of which he said he was master. Subsequently he tried to obtain a loan of £20 from the agents for the pretended purchase of a chronometer. It was found that his ship, *Greda*, was not known where he represented it to be lying, and he was threatened with a charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretences. John Stettaford, a fellow-clerk of Mr. Peters, and Mr. Cobet, the managing partner in the firm, gave confirmatory evidence. Luie was recalled, and in cross-examination by Mr. Hawkins affirmed that he had come to Liverpool by the *Circassian* in June, had travelled from Liverpool to Folkestone by rail, and then proceeded by steamer to Ostend. He could not say whether or not he had passed through London. Two of the previous witnesses were re-examined as to Luie's voice, and they declared it positively to be the same as Sorrenson's. The Court then called on Luie to enter into his own recognisances in £300 and two sureties in £150 each for his appearance when wanted. Dr. Kenealy pleaded earnestly for an adjournment to obtain rebutting evidence, but the Court would go no further than to promise that if witnesses came forward he might make a special application at a later stage.

Dr. Kenealy began his address on Tuesday, by way of summing up on behalf of the defence. It opened with a vehement appeal to the jury, in which the Divine Spirit was invoked to assist their deliberations, and the learned gentleman went on to state that in all his life he never felt more confidence than that the gentlemen whom he addressed were quite prepared with clear consciences to find a verdict for his client. He adverted to the pressure which had been brought against him, and to all the influences against which he had had to contend; but still he felt sure what the result would be. Had the defendant been an impostor, would he not have fled the country? But what had he done? He had gone about England courting investigation in every place, and among all people to whom he was known, and with what result?—that of having almost one and all with whom he came in contact, and who had no interest in denying him his heritage, coming forward to say he was the Roger Tichborne, whom they recognised by his face, by his walk, by his voice, and his sweet, amiable smile. This remark created a smile in court. Counsel then went on to denounce the little rubbish, the trash, and nonsense which had been brought forward by the prosecution—these were things which were only worth his cursory contempt, and were never worth the consideration of any jury. He thought the present prosecution of his client was one of the worst, the most wicked, the most profligate things that had ever disgraced the English courts since the time of the Stuarts. After a passing reference to Jeffreys and Scroggs, and an allusion to the "triple crown" being in the dust, he went on to complain that the witnesses against him were bribed, and also that they had been most un-

fairly treated by the Court. On this the Lord Chief Justice said that that was not so, and that, had it been so, counsel was failing in his duty to his client not to have claimed the protection of the Court at once; and Mr. Justice Lush, in the most emphatic manner, condemned any such insinuation. In the course of the continuation of the learned counsel's speech he many times brought himself into verbal collision with one or other of the Judges. The Government did not escape censure as partisans in the great Popish plot to keep the heir of Tichborne out of his estates, which in less than twenty years would be worth £50,000 a year. One Cabinet Minister had been put into the box to swear recklessly and rashly, though not wilfully, what everyone now must know was untrue. Another Cabinet Minister had conferred a fat appointment on a witness. When the Court adjourned Dr. Kenealy was enlarging on "the great and unseen powers behind the prosecution, who were going against this man for their own purposes." After the rising of the Court Jean Luie, who, in compliance with the regulations of his bail, had been in attendance all day, was sent for to the Judges' private room, and, there being no other security forthcoming but Mr. Whalley, M.P., Jean Luie was not admitted to further bail, but sent to Holloway prison.

In resuming his address on Wednesday, Dr. Kenealy, as on the previous day, severely stigmatised the course pursued by the prosecution. When, in his abuse of the prosecution, he declared that the principle on which it had acted was not the law of England, but might be the law of hell, the Lord Chief Justice "took upon him" to object to language which, "if not blasphemous, was most improper and indecorous." The doctor went on to complain of the ordeal to which his client had been subjected in having his whole previous life brought up against him as a test of his identity. He ridiculed the theory of the prosecution that the defendant had been coached, and reproached it with not having rested its case on some specific points in the evidence, which would have kept the trial within a few days' compass. Respecting Roger Tichborne's residence at Stonyhurst Dr. Kenealy set up a number of hypotheses and battled for them. One was intended to account for the defendant's statement that he had first lived in a cottage outside the gates. Another was used in support of his alleged expulsion from the college immediately on his return in 1849. A high-flown eulogy was bestowed on Bogle, "the faithful African," and stray incidents were cited as inconsistent with the doctrine that he was a co-conspirator.

The address of Dr. Kenealy, on Thursday, was again full of denunciations on those who have charge of the prosecution, and he was repeatedly called to order by the Court. Application was made to the Court by Mr. Hawkins for an order directed to the Governor of Holloway Prison, requiring him to bring up Jean Luie, who is at present confined there, Mr. Stephenson, of the Treasury, having received information respecting him. The application was heard, in the presence of both sides, in the Judges' private room; and, on the return of their Lordships, the Lord Chief Justice said they adjourned the application until the following morning.

Mr. Whalley states that it is not true that he has in any respect withdrawn from the case, or that his views and intentions with reference to it have in any degree changed.

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, the late box-keeper at St. James's Theatre sought to recover damages for slander uttered by Sir William Fraser, on an occasion when, Sir William's seat having been let to another person, the hon. Baronet was alleged to have used very strong language respecting the conduct of the plaintiff. Sir William Fraser, while admitting that he spoke with warmth, denied the specific allegations of the box-keeper; and, independent testimony having been called in support of the case for the defence, the jury returned a verdict for Sir William Fraser.

Damages amounting to £1250 were, on Wednesday, awarded the Rev. Edward Armstrong Telfer, a Wesleyan minister, who brought an action at the Manchester Assizes against the London and North-Western Railway Company for compensation for personal injuries sustained in a collision on their line.

At the Middlesex Sessions Charles Henry Hillier, secretary of the Royal Oak Benefit Society, which was founded by his father some years ago, has pleaded guilty to one of six indictments, charging him with embezzling sums of money that amounted to more than £1000; and has been sentenced to imprisonment for twelve calendar months, with hard labour. A severe sentence has been passed upon a man who had long been engaged in the trade of selling indecent books and photographs; he has been ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen months, to pay a fine of £200, and to be imprisoned until the money be paid.

Fining a Mr. Walters, of Greenhithe, twenty shillings and costs, for defrauding the South-Eastern Railway Company, by giving his preference to a superior description of carriage after having taken a third-class ticket, the Lord Mayor said it was a shabby and a mean thing to do, and altogether unworthy a gentleman; but, at the same time, his Lordship observed that both this company and the Metropolitan are often very remiss in the matter of excess fares.

Mr. Joseph Minuto, wine merchant, was committed for trial yesterday week by the Lord Mayor, on the charge of having disposed of fifty hogsheads of claret otherwise than in the ordinary way of trade, a short time before the winding up of his affairs under the Bankruptcy Act. Bail, in two sureties of £250 each and himself in £500, was accepted.

A man was convicted at the Marylebone Police Court, on Wednesday, of having offered his services as a conductor to the Camden Town Omnibus Association with forged certificates of his character. He was fined £10, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Prince Batthyany's house at Newmarket was assailed by burglars last Saturday morning; and a policeman named Chamberlain had a rough fight with two men, one of whom he secured after having used the wooden truncheon against a small steel crowbar or "jemmy." The captured housebreaker was brought before the magistrates on Monday and remanded.

A case of personation at Oldham was investigated in the Salford Intermediate Sessions yesterday week. The accused, named French, had personated an elector at the municipal election on the 1st inst., and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, the new Postmaster-General, was, on Wednesday, re-elected without opposition to serve in Parliament for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's.

Sir Samuel Baker has recovered from his recent indisposition, and will on Monday next address the Royal Geographical Society upon his adventures in Africa.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mayor of Birmingham, and Chairman of the National Education League, has been elected chairman of the new School Board for Birmingham. Mr. J. S. Wright is the new vice-chairman.

## THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The pencil of Mr. N. Karasin, the same Russian artist who furnished us with an illustration of the massacre of the liberated Persian slaves by a horde of Turkomans while on their road home after the capture of Khiva, supplies one of our Engravings in this week's paper. It represents an action in the more recent movements of the Russian army against the Tomood Turkomans, who had refused to pay their share of the indemnity stipulated for with the Khan of Khiva. The brigade of Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Block, on July 15, fell upon a Turkoman caravan, which consisted of the families of the warriors, with much cattle and baggage in waggons. The men who resisted were slain, the cattle was taken, but those in the vehicles were allowed to escape. We shall give a few more illustrations of the Russian operations in this part of Asia, from sketches obtained for us by Mr. McGahan, special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, to whom we are indebted for several contributions already used and acknowledged in this Journal.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION.

At the general monthly meeting, on Monday last—Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., the treasurer and V.P., in the chair—a letter of condolence to the family of the late president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was adopted; and his Grace the Duke of Northumberland was unanimously elected president. Mrs. Walter Fawcett and Mr. C. Craddock Underwood were elected members. The following lecture arrangements for the ensuing season (before Easter) were announced:—

Christmas Lectures (adapted to a juvenile auditory).—Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.: Six Lectures on the Motion and Sensation of Sound, on Dec. 27 (Saturday), Dec. 30, 1873; Jan. 1, 3, 6, 8, 1874.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., F.R.S.E.: Eleven lectures on the Nervous System, on Tuesdays, Jan. 13 to March 24.

Professor P. M. Duncan, F.R.S.: Seven lectures on Paleontology, with reference to Extinct Animals and the Physical Geography of their Time, on Thursdays, Jan. 15 to Feb. 26.

Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S.: Four lectures on Cryptogamic Vegetation, on Thursdays, March 5 to 26.

Professor G. Croom Robertson, University College, London: Four lectures on Kant, on Saturdays, Jan. 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7.

R. Bosworth Smith, Esq., M.A.: Four lectures on Mohammed and Mohammedanism, on Saturdays, Feb. 14, 21, 28, and March 7.

Charles Thomas Newton, Esq., M.A., Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum: Three lectures on Ephesus, on Saturdays, March 14, 21, and 28.

The Friday evening meetings will begin on Jan. 16, when Professor Tyndall will give a discourse "On the Acoustical Transparency and Opacity of the Atmosphere."

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Among the books lately sent us by different publishers, and still awaiting leisure for review, are the following, beside some illustrated gift-books and others, to which our attention will be due:—

H. S. King and Co.:—The Gateway to the Polynia, by Captain J. C. Wells, R.N. Mind and Body, by Professor A. Bain; and The Conservation of Energy, by Professor Balfour Stewart (International Scientific Series). Hester Morley's Promise, by Hesba Stretton. Two Girls, by F. Wedmore. Master Spirits, by Robert Buchanan.

Ishister and Co.:—The Prescotts of Pamphilon, by Mrs. Parr.

Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle:—The Cruise of the Rosario; or, Kidnapping in the South Seas, by Commander Albert Hastings Markham, R.N. Cuba, with Pen and Pencil, by S. Hazard. The Threshold of the Unknown Region, by Clements Markham. The Atmosphere, by Camille Flammarion. The Fur Country, by Jules Verne. Coral and Coral Islands, by James Dana.

Hurst and Blackett:—My Recollections from 1806 to 1873, by Lord William Lennox. Lottie Darling, by J. C. Jeaffreson. Monsieur Maurice and Other Tales, by Amelia Edwards. Crown Haden, by Mrs. Fuller. The Exiles at St. Germain, by the Author of "Lady Shakerley."

Smith, Elder, and Co.:—The African Sketchbook, by Winwood Reade. The Borderland of Science, by R. A. Proctor. History of Crime in England, by Luke Owen Pike.

Tongmans and Co.:—The Moon, by R. A. Proctor. History of Mary Queen of Scots, by Professor Petit.

Chapman and Hall:—Annie's Story, by the Author of Petite's Romance. Thorneycroft's Model, by Averill Beaumont.

Macmillan and Co.:—Holland House, by Princess Marie Lichtenstein. The Forces of Nature, by Amédée Guillemin. Prose Idylls, New and Old, by the Rev. Canon Kingsley.

Hodder and Stoughton:—Wanderings in Eastern Africa, by the Rev. C. New.

Blackie and Son:—Journey Across South America, by Paul Marcey; fourth half-volume.

W. Blackwood and Son:—History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, and of Freemasonry in Scotland, by David Murray Lyon.

Ancrum House, near Jedburgh, the seat of Sir William Scott, Bart., was on Tuesday night destroyed by fire. Bishopwood, the residence of Mr. John Partridge, on the borders of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, caught fire on Saturday at midnight, and was completely destroyed.

A lecture on Chinese Architecture was delivered at the Royal Institute of British Architects, on Monday, by Mr. William Simpson, F.R.G.S., who was the Special Artist lately sent expressly by this Journal to China, Japan, and California, and who has done us good service in Egypt, in Abyssinia, in Palestine, in Turkey, and in the Crimea, as well as in the war between France and Germany, at Metz, at Strasburg, and at Paris. His lecture upon this occasion was illustrated by a series of plans, sketches, photographs, and water-colour drawings, many of which have appeared in our Engravings. The general remarks of Mr. Simpson upon the rules and methods of building adopted in China were instructive, and were the more interesting as he connected them in some instances with the religious ideas of that ancient nation. He gave a minute description of the palaces at Peking, the Temple of Heaven, and the tombs of the Ming dynasty of Emperors, with all which our readers have been made acquainted by his sketches, and by the notes and comments that accompanied them in print. We take this opportunity to mention the recent publication, by Mr. Saunders, of Shanghai, of a series of good photographs of "Chinese Life and Character." These present to view, in a very effective arrangement, many of the scenes, groups, and figures that would be most likely to strike the attention of a traveller in China.





THE KHIVA EXPEDITION: RUSSIAN TROOPS ATTACKING A CARAVAN OF TURKOMANS.





LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP : DINNER-TIME.



LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP : "COMMENCE FIRING."



## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

## BEAUTIFUL BOOKS, FOR PRESENTS OR PRIZES FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

1. THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN. Twenty-seven splendid Etchings by M. Bida, £3 3s. See Prospectus, which will be forwarded on application.
2. JACQUEMART'S HISTORY OF THE CERAMIC ART. Twelve Steel Etchings, 200 Woodcuts, 1000 Maps. Royal 8vo, bound, after a new and beautiful design, 42s.
3. WOMAN IN SACRED HISTORY. By Mrs. STOWE. With 15 Chromolithographs. Demy 4to, cloth, gilt edges, 25s.

4. THE REEF AND OTHER PARABLES. By the Rev. E. H. BICKERSTETH, M.A. Profusely Illustrated, 7s. 6d.
5. "MY KALULU," PRINCE, KING, AND SLAVE: A Story from Central Africa. By HENRY M. STANLEY. Crown 8vo, numerous Illustrations, cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

6. THE SHEPHERD'S GARDEN. By WILLIAM DAVIES, Author of "The Pilgrimage of the Tiber," "Songs of a Wayfarer," &c. Fcap 8vo, cloth, 6s.
7. ILLUSTRATED GAMES OF PATIENCE. By the Lady ADELAIDE CADOGAN. 24 Diagrams in Colours, with Descriptive Text. Fcap 4to, cloth, 12s. 6d. [Nearly ready.]

8. THE FUR COUNTRY. By JULES VERNE. Crown 8vo, with upwards of 80 Illustrations. Cloth extra, 10s. 6d. [Ready.]
9. FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON; and a Trip Round It. By JULES VERNE. Numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d. [Now ready.]

10. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By JULES VERNE. Square crown 8vo. Numerous Illustrations, 7s. 6d. [Ready.]
11. RECOLLECTIONS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON I. By Mrs. ABELL (late Miss Elizabeth B. Aubrey). Third Edition. By her Daughter, Mrs. CHARLES JOHN STONE. Demy 8vo, with Steel Portrait of Mrs. Abell, and Woodcut Illustrations, cloth extra, gilt edges, 10s. 6d. [Now ready.]

12. IN HIS NAME; a Story of the Dark Ages. By EDWARD E. HALE. Small post 8vo, cloth extra, 3s. 6d.
13. WHAT TO WEAR. By ELIZABETH STUART PHILIPS. Fcap 8vo, fancy boards, 1s.

14. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN. The BROTHERS RANTAU. Profusely Illustrated. New Edition. 1 vol., small 8vo, cloth extra, 5s.
15. TROTTS WEDDING TOUR. By Miss PHELPS. Small 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. [Ready.]

16. BRAVE HEARTS. By ROBERTSON GRAY. With Illustrations. Small post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. [Ready.]
17. I GO A-FISHING. By W. C. PRIME. In 1 vol., small post 8vo, cloth extra, 5s.

18. ENGLISH MATRONS AND THEIR PROFESSION. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 7s. 6d.
19. MILITARY LIFE IN PRUSSIA. From the German of F. W. HACKLANDER. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 9s.

20. THE PILGRIMAGE OF THE TIBER. By WILLIAM DAVIES. With many very fine Woodcuts and a Map. 8vo, cloth extra, 18s.
21. SUB-TROPICAL RAMBLES. By NICOLAS PIKE. Port Louis, Mauritius. Demy 8vo, 18s. Profusely Illustrated.

22. THE ATMOSPHERE. From the French of CAMILLE FLAMMARION. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. With 10 beautiful Chromolithographs and 81 Woodcuts. Royal 8vo, cloth extra, bevelled boards, 30s.

23. A WHALING CRUISE TO BAFFIN'S BAY and the GULF OF BOOTHIA. With an Account of the Rescue by his Ship of the Survivors of the Crew of the Polar. By A. H. MARKHAM, R.N. Demy 8vo, Maps and Illustrations. [Nearly ready.]

24. THE WILD NORTH LAND: a Winter's Journey with Dogs Across Northern North America. By Captain W. F. BULLER. Author of "The Great Lone Land." Demy 8vo, with Map and Illustrations. [Immediately.]
25. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

26. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

27. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

28. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

29. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

30. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

31. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

32. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

33. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

34. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

35. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

36. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

37. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

38. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

39. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

40. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

41. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

42. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

43. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

44. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

45. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

46. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

47. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

48. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

49. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

50. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

51. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

52. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

53. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

54. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

55. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

56. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

57. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

58. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

59. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

60. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

61. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

62. CARL WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. Facsimiles of Water-Colour Paintings executed by GUSTAVE W. SEITZ; with Descriptive Text by Dr. E. A. BREHM and Dr. DUMICHEN. Third Series, Imperial folio, containing Four Plates, cardboard wrapper, £2 10s. [Ready.]

## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

## THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

- THE BLUE RIBBON. By the Author of "St. Olave's." 3 vols.
- ONE LOVE IN A LIFE. By EMMA M. PEARSON. 3 vols.
- LOTTIE DARLING. By J. C. JEAFFRESON. Second Edition. 3 vols.
- TRANSMIGRATION. By MORTIMER COLLINS. 3 vols. [Dec. 12.]
- HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, in 2 vols., 8vo, 30s.,

- MY RECOLLECTIONS FROM 1806 TO 1874.
- By LORD WILLIAM PITT LENNIX.
- "Lord William Lennox records his experiences so as to amuse and interest his readers."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.
- HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

## A NEW SERIES for YOUNG PEOPLE.

1. THE LOVELL'S. A Story of the Danish War. By Mrs. WEBB PHELPS, Author of "Naomi; or, The Last Days of Jerusalem," &c.
  2. HER FIRST IMPRESSIONS. By Mrs. HOLLINGS, Author of "Ethel Woodville; or, A Woman's Ministry," &c. "A particularly charming story."—*Public Opinion*.
  3. EIGHTY YEARS AGO. By Miss H. CAVE, Author of "Wee Donald," &c.
  4. ROYAL CAPTIVES. By CRONA TEMPLE, Author of "Millicent's Home," "Another's Burden," &c. "One of the best boys' and girls' books we ever read."—*Graphic*.
- HATCHARDS, Publishers, &c., 187, Piccadilly, London.

## NEW WORKS PUBLISHED by J. BARNARD and SON, Manufacturing Artists' Colourmen, Printers, and Publishers.—London: 339, Oxford-street, W., and at all Artistic Repositories throughout the kingdom.

## VITREMANIE.—The new Art of DECORATING WINDOWS, containing Full Instructions and Plates of all the Designs. Post-free, 1s. 2d. Anyone desirous of beautifying their homes should read this work.

## A MANUAL OF PAINTING ON GLASS FOR THE MAGIC LANTERN. By P. GARNIER. Post-free, 1s. 2d. Contains all the requisite information for the use of Oil, Oxycalcium, or Oxhydrogen Lantherns.

## HINTS ON ILLUMINATING, with an Essay on the Art of Ornamenting in Gold on Metals, the method of brilliantly producing the gilding and illuminating of the Middle Ages. By H. M. LUCIEN. Post-free, 1s. 2d.

## DECORATIVE ART, as applied to the Ornamentation of Churches, Schools, &amp;c., with Original Designs and Practical Instructions. By W. K. HARRISON. Post-free, 1s. 2d. "Useful to all who desire to decorate their rooms for festivals."

## CHROMO PRINTED PICTURES (on the use of) for the MAGIC LANTERN. By S. T. PIKE. With full directions for making slides at a small cost. Post-free, 7d. "A really useful work for clergymen and schoolmasters."

## VITREMANIE.—Windows decorated in this beautiful Art by experienced Workmen, for Churches and Public Buildings. Plans and Estimates free at the Inventors', J. BARNARD and SON, London, 339, Oxford-street, W.

## CHRISTMAS AND PRESENTATION BOOKS for ALL AGES. Sold by all Booksellers.—Messrs. VIRTUE, SPALDING, and DALDY'S SPECIAL CATALOGUE of Works in Fine Art and General Literature may be had, post-free, on application to 26, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

## PLEASANT PAGES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By S. PROUT NEWCOMBE. Containing a Series of Moral Tales, Natural History Lessons, Object Lessons, Music, &amp;c. In six Volumes, 21 1/2s. (Vol. 1, 3s. 6d.). London: HOLLISTON and SONS, 7, Paternoster-square.

## GOOD WORDS. Edited by the Rev. DONALD MACLEOD, one of Her Majesty's Chaplains. Sixth Edition, post-free 92 stamps.

## ERUPTIONS: Their Real Nature and Rational Treatment. By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician National Institution for Diseases of the Skin, Gray's-inn-road, and Mitre-street, formerly of the Royal Dispensary, Piccadilly, and H.M.E.I.G.S.—London: G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge-road.

## NEW WORK ON POINT-LAKE MAKING. Price 2s. 6d., 1 per post, 2s. 8d.

## FLOWERS IN POINT LAKE. With Coloured Illustrations and Designs by E. SCOTT. London: W. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road.

## TERRIBLE TALES FOR XMAS. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Embellished with Ten Full-Page Engravings by Corbould, A. Claxton, and Huttula. London: J. DICKS, 313, Strand. All Booksellers.

## THE WOMAN'S GUIDE: Showing the Causes, Symptoms, and Homoeopathic Treatment of the Diseases of Females and Children. By R. S. GUTTERIDGE, M.D. LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.

## HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. The most complete guide for private families, Clergymen, and Emigrants, devoid of all technicalities. No medicines are prescribed without full directions for their selection and the doses to be administered, whether in the form of globules, pills, or tinctures. A complete CHEST, comprising all the Medicines prescribed in the above Work, in the form of globules, price 50s.; in pills or tinctures, price 60s.; Cases containing a selection of the Medicines in most common use, from 15s. See Prospectus, sent free. An EPILOGUE of the above, price 5s., a guide to those wishing to commence this system in family practice. 128th Edition. A complete Chest, containing all the Medicines for this Work, in the form of globules, price 30s.; in pills or tinctures, price 40s. LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-st., Oxford-st.

## CORPULENCY AND ITS NEW DIETARY GUIDE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S. "The originator of the system."—Lancet. Price, by post, 2s. 7d. VERMAN and CO., 20, Piccadilly-road, S.W.

## THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1874, containing Twelve Engravings of the Coats of Arms of All Nations, from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; Tables of Stamp, Taxes, and Licences; Ecclesiastical, Remarkable Events, Postage Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

## FOREIGN BOOKS.—French, German, Italian, &amp;c.—forwarded per post or rail quickly, at low rates. Foreign Periodicals and Newspapers supplied regularly by J. BAKER and SON, Foreign Book Importers, Clifton.

## PAMPHLET, 4 stamps, on the Use of the Portable Turkish Bath for Gout, Rheumatism, Indigestion, &amp;c. Apparatus complete, 42s.—Sole Agent, T. HAWKESLEY, 4, Blenheim-street, Bond-street, London.

## HOW TO GET OUT OF DEBT PRIVATELY.—Apply or write to Mr. HOWSE, Accountancy Offices, 49, Leicester-square. Pamphlet sent free, on receipt of 6 stamps.

## EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. "The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &amp;c. Prospectuses forwarded on application." D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

## NEW MUSIC.

## MUSICAL PRESENTS for the NEW YEAR.—High-class Music for Amateurs, Students, and others. To be had gratis and postage-free, a LIST of 400 CLASSICAL WORKS, bound, at greatly reduced prices. Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

## THE HOLY FAMILY (an elegant Music gift). Adorned Sacred Melodies. Arranged for the Pianoforte by W. H. CALLIOTT. Illustrated with a beautiful Vignette after Raphael. Complete in 12 Books, 5s. each; or in 4 vols., cloth boards, 12s. each; Piano Duet, 12 Books, 6s. each; with ad. lib. accompaniments for flute, violin, violoncello, &amp;c. All at half price free by post. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

## SOUND THE TRUMPET IN ZION. New Anthem by BRINLEY RICHARDS. Was sung by the full choir at St. Peter's Church, Manchester, on Sunday, Nov. 30. Price 1s. 6d., post-free. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicellers.

## LET THE HILLS RESOUND. A New Part-Song. By the Composer of the new National Song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Post-free, the Song, 18 stamps; Piano Solo and Duet, 24 stamps each; Four Voices, Class Copy, four stamps. Published by ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

## DEAR ENGLAND. New Song. Written by Charles Mackay; the Music by LOUIS DIEHL. "A splendid song, echoing the sentiments of England's sons and daughters." Post-free for 18 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

## DON'T FORGET ME, "What shall I sing to thee?" "In Shadow Land." Three Gems of Song by CRO PINSHULT. Post-free for 18 stamps each. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

## BURY THY SORROW. New Sacred Song. Poetry from "The Shadow of the Rock." Music by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). 3s. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

## LOST IN THE WILDERNESS. New Sacred Song. Words by Ben Franklin Langford. Music by FRANZ ABT. 3s. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-st.

## THE GARDEN PARTY QUADRILLES and the MOSSELLE QUADRILLES. Composed by WILLIAM SMALLWOOD. Piano Solo (Illustrated Title), 4s.; Piano Duet, 4s. Each post-free at half price in stamps. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicellers.

## MOLLOY'S LATEST SONGS. THE RIDE (in three keys). 4s. THE BROOK AND THE WAVE. 4s. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicellers.

## SONGS for CHRISTMAS. HAIL TO THEE, JESUS OF NAZARETH. Price 3s. (F. Roman.) SILVER CHRISTMAS BELLS. Price 4s. (A. Randerger.) BELLS ACROSS THE SNOW. Price 3s. (Gomold.) A CAROL ROUND THE FIRESIDE. Price 4s. (Virginia Gabriel.) HITCHINGS and ROMER, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London, W.; and all Musicellers.

## THE MAY SONG. Sung by Miss Banks. Composed by W. C. LEVEY. This most successful new song, by the Composer of "Esmeralda," is published in three keys, C, D, and E flat. Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

## FRANZ ABT'S NEW SONGS. Absence and Return. 4s. Dream of Angels, Little One. In E flat and G. 4s. When in the Still Hour of Night. 4s. Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

## CRO PINSHULT'S MOST SUCCESSFUL SONGS. A Little Cloud. 4s. I Love my Love. In A flat and F. 4s. Fly Forth, O Gentle Dove. 4s. B flat. 4s. The Raft. In E and G. 4s. Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

## GOUNOD'S CELEBRATED SONGS:—The Better Land. Poetry Oh, that We Two were Maying. by Mrs. Hennans. 4s. 4s. The Sea hath its Pearls. 4s. Biandina. Canzonetta. 4s. Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE. Juvenile Quadrille on Popular Melodies. By CHARLES GODFREY. "Very pretty and very easy; just the thing for juvenile players. The illustration and title-page is exceedingly good."—*Orchestra*. Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

## BUTLER'S BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Cornets, Saxhorns, Drums, Flutes, &amp;c. Are not French, but made on the premises, and are all guaranteed, at prices similar to those charged by importers of foreign instruments. Manufacture, 29, Haymarket.—Prices, with Drawings, post-free.

## BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Harmoniums, Concertinas, Violins, Clarinets, Flageolets, &amp;c. The largest assortment in the kingdom, at Butler's Manufactory, 29, Haymarket, London. Prices and Drawings post-free. The cheapest House in the trade for serviceable instruments.

## MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices £4 to £120. Sunboxes from 18s. to 60s. Largest Stock in London. Catalogues gratis and post-free.—Apply to WALES and M'GILLICHO, as above.

## MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for NICOLE FRERES' celebrated Instruments. A very choice selection of Boxes, playing the most popular Airs. Lists of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. ASSESS and SHERWIN, 31, Strand; and 69, Oxford-street.

## NOVELTIES from PARIS and VIENNA. ASSESS and SHERWIN, 31, Strand; and 69, Oxford-street.

## CATALOGUE of PRESENTS, Beautifully Illustrated, post-free. ASSESS and SHERWIN, 31, Strand, W.C.; and 69, Oxford-street, W.



## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. — JOHN

JOSEPH FETCHI has one of the largest Stocks in London of Articles expressly suited for CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR, WEDDING, & BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, and at a price suited to the requirements of all, would in consequence give a list of all the Articles submitted to view in his magnificent Show-Room (55 yards long), but a visit is respectfully solicited to Catalogue post-free.—112, Regent-street, W.

**HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S**  
INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original Packages, that put in the black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes. 6d. 7s. Perfumers and Chemists.—Wholesale, R. HOVENDEEN & SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

**NUDE VERITAS.—GREY HAIR**  
RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows like natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes grey and averts falling. Price 6s. 6d. Postimonials post-free.—HOVENDEEN, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S**  
AURIFOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEEN & SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?**  
Then use **HERING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES** and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 15s. each. **HERING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS** and BRUSHES. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 15s. each. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. **HERING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS** and BRUSHES. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 15s. each. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each.

**LADIES' ORNAMENTAL HAIR.**  
LUNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, and 6, Belgrave Mansions, Piccadilly, invite an inspection of their Ladies' Perukes and Coverings for Thin Hair, &c., perfect copies of nature.

**EYEBROW PENCILS, 12 stamps; Nail**  
Improvers, 391, Piccadilly; 381, Regent Street; 38, Grosvenor Street; 39, Pall Mall; 39, Piccadilly; 6, Belgrave Mansions, Piccadilly; and 24, Piccadilly.

**COILS of LONG HAIR and SPANISH COMES.**—UNWIN and ALBERT supply the Coils, 23 in. long, for 21s.; Combs, 6s.; Curis, 1us 6d., on receipt of P.O. order. 24, Piccadilly; and 6, Belgrave-mansions, near Victoria Station.

**D**UCHESSE MARIE COIFFURE.—This Head-dress can be arranged by a Lady herself, and there is no style to which it cannot be adapted. Description sent.—UNWIN and ALBERT, Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly; and 6, Belgrave Mansions, Piccadilly.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**  
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use  
"The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every  
case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving  
the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair  
charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair.

on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. O. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

---

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL** preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the human hair, 3s. 6d. 7s., and 10s. 6d., family bottles, equal to four small ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and skin, 4s. 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ODONTAL whitens and preserves the Teeth, 2s. 9d. per box. O. all Chemists and Perfumers.

---

**FURROWS IN THE SKIN, Indentations** and Flabbiness of Flesh, quickly removed by ALEX. ROSS'S SKIN TONIC, which makes all faces young in look, 3s. 6d. Sent for stamps.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London.

The most useful and acceptable are ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for the Hair, price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d. (family bottles, equal to four and six), and 2ls. per bottle. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for the Complexion and Skin, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle and ROWLANDS' ODONTO, for the Teeth, Gums and Breath, 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. Ask your Chemist.

**PESTACHIO-NUT HAIR OIL.—PIESSE**  
and LUBIN'S.—The beauty of the raven tresses of the Spanish ladies has excited the admiration of every visitor to Madrid. In other hair-dressing fluids is used but the PESTACHIO-NUT OIL.

THE PESTACHIO NUT, which is as common here with the mountain  
peasant as the Court beauty. 2s. 6d. bottles; also the famous  
Pestachio Nut Toilet Powder, 2s. 6d. a box. Sold by Piesse and  
Lubin, Perfumery Factors, 2, New Bond-street, London; and by  
Druggists and Perfumers everywhere.

POPONAX.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S  
NEW PERFUME.  
Thus I wave my perfumed kerchief,  
Where unrivalled odours dwell;  
Now the subtle essence spreading,  
Folds us like an Eastern spell.

**COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE (Limited),**  
Wholesale Manufacturers of and Dealers in CHOCOLATE,

COCOA, COFFEE (as in France), CONFECTIONERY, &c.  
Thirty Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded.  
Every Article warranted pure, of the best quality, and at the  
lowest possible prices.  
To be obtained of first-class Grocers, Confectioners, and others.  
Factories—Bermondsey New-road, London; and in Paris.

**TAMAR INDIEN**—A Laxative Refreshing

**HEALTHY DIGESTION.**  
Nothing is so important to the human frame as healthy

Sold as Wine in bottles from 3s., Lozenges in boxes from 2s. 6d.  
Globules in bottles from 2s., and as Powder in 1-oz. bottles at 5s.  
each, by all Chemists and the Manufacturers,  
THOMAS MORSON and SON,  
124, Southampton-row, W.C. London.

SEVERE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, and INFLUENZA, and  
SILENTLY CURED by the

**SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR.**—The  
two characteristics of Spencer's Elixir are, the allaying of all  
irritation in the delicate and susceptible coating of the throat and  
chest, and the imparting of new strength and vigour to the respiratory  
organs, thus enabling the lungs to perform their functions freely.

organs, where they are enabled to discharge their functions freely, and thus to overcome all difficulty of breathing arising from a cold, foggy, or impure atmosphere, and to throw off those insidious attacks which too often lay the groundwork of consumption. Sold by all Chemists.

**WHELPTON'S PURIFYING PILLS**  
used by the public nearly forty years, are purely Vegetable  
have proved invaluable in thousands of cases of Indigestion, Sick

**DOWELL'S EMBROCATION** for  
Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains.

Swellings, Chilblains, &c.—The extraordinary curative power of this Preparation is attested by H.R.H. the Duke d'Anguile, the late Earl of Clarendon, K.G., and many other eminent persons. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 8d., of all Chemists. Dépôt, 266, High Holborn, London.

**NEURALINE**, the instant Cure for TIC DOLOUREUX, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Rheumatism, Gout, and all Nerve Pains.

**GLYKALINE**, the new Cure for all descriptions of Colds, Coughs arising from Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, and Dis-

Cords, *Respiratory*, and *the* *of* *d.*  
 facility of Breathing.—LEATH and ROSS  
 Homoeopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's-church-  
 yard, and 9, Vere-street, London, W. The  
 above sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d.  
 and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

**THROAT IRRITATION.**—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use **GLYCERINE** in the form of **JUJUBES**. Glycerine in these agreeable confections being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the action of the voice.

of sucking becomes actively healing. Sold in packets, 6d. and 1s. (10 post 8 or 15 stamps), labelled JAMES EPES and CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.



## NEW MUSIC.

## THE MARRIAGE

## DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

In anticipation of the above interesting event CHAPPELL and CO. have published a

## WEDDING ALBUM

OF

## DANCE MUSIC,

CONTAINING THE

## PRINCESS MARIE GALOP.

CH. D'ALBERT.

## CLARENCE WALTZ.

W. H. MONTGOMERY.

## ROYAL ALFRED QUADRILLE.

DAN GODFREY.

## DUCHESS WALTZ.

ARCH. RAMSDEN.

## ST. PETERSBURG QUADRILLE.

CH. D'ALBERT.

## STAR OF THE NORTH POLKA

MAZURKA. CH. D'ALBERT.

HANDSOMELY BOUND IN BOARDS,  
WITH ILLUMINATED GOLD COVER, AND  
PROOF PORTRAITS

## H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

AND THE

## PRINCESS MARIE ALEXANDROWNA,

thus forming a charming Souvenir and elegant Musical Present.  
Price 10s. 6d., net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## NEW DANCE MUSIC by the celebrated

CHARLES D'ALBERT.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT LANCERS. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. A beautiful set of Lancers, on favourite Airs from Lecocq's popular Opera. "Will be danced everywhere." Illustrated. 4 0

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT GALOP. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. 3 0

THE PRINCESS MARIE GALOP. By CH. D'ALBERT. With Portrait of H.R.H. the Princess Marie Alexandrowna of Russia. 3 0

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC

by DAN GODFREY, Bandmaster Grenadier Guards.

ISIDORA WALTZ. New Waltz. Beautifully Illustrated. 4 0

PERIAN QUADRILLE, on Persian Airs. Illustrated. 4 0

QUEENSTOWN QUADRILLE. Beautifully Illustrated. 4 0

LITTLE NELL WALTZ. Beautifully Illustrated. 4 0

BRIDESMAIDS WALTZ. Beautifully Illustrated. 4 0

NEW CHRISTY MINSTREL LANCERS. 4 0

CHRISTMAS ECHOES QUADRILLE, on Popular Airs. 4 0

KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK LANCERS. Popular Irish Airs. 4 0

LORD OF LOHNE LANCERS. Beautifully Illustrated. 4 0

MERRY TUNES LANCERS QUADRILLE. 4 0

BELOGRAVIA WALTZ. Beautifully Illustrated. 4 0

CHRISTINE WALTZ. Beautifully Illustrated. 4 0

MABEL GALOP. Beautifully Illustrated. 4 0

ORPHEUS GALOP. Beautifully Illustrated. 4 0

OLD FRIENDS QUADRILLE. Beautifully Illustrated. 4 0

ORPHEUS QUADRILLE. 4 0

MABEL WALTZ. 4 0

BARBE-BLEUE QUADRILLE. 4 0

ROYAL ALFRED QUADRILLE. 4 0

HILDA WALTZ. 4 0

DREAM OF THE BALL WALTZ. 4 0

GUARDS WALTZ. 4 0

BELGIAN QUADRILLE. 4 0

BANERMAN GALOP. 4 0

BELLE HELENE GALOP. 4 0

Either of the above sent post-free for half price.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## NEW DANCE MUSIC, by W. H. MONTGOMERY.

GARDEN PARTY WALTZ, with capitally illustrated Title-page. 4s.

GOING HOME GALOP. Illustrated. 3s.

Post-free for half price.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE (No. 109) contains a new Waltz, "Isidora," composed expressly for this Magazine by Dan Godfrey, Bandmaster Grenadier Guards. Also—

Echos aus dem Heimathland Waltz. Karl Meyder.

Fesche Gelster Waltz. Strauss.

Fountainbleau Quadrille. D'Albert.

Fraises au Champagne Valse. Jules Klein.

Le Joli Errant Quadrille. Charles D'Albert.

And five other popular Waltzes, &c.

Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and all Music and Book Sellers in the Kingdom.

## BERTHOLD TOURS'S NEW SONGS.

SUNSHINE IN THE RAIN. Words by Dr. Waller. 3s.

SO THE CHILDREN SAY. 3s.

WILLIE'S SHIP. 3s.

THE STAR'S MESSAGE. 3s.

Post-free for half price.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## MEYER LUTZ'S NEW SONGS, &amp;c.

FROM THE MOMENT I MET THEE. For Tenor. Words by R. Reese. 3s.

THE CAPTIVE (Tenor). 3s.

DRINK TO WINE (Bass). 3s.

THE WATERSprite (Bass). 3s.

FRIENDSHIP ("There is a love on earth"). Duet for Soprano and Contralto. 4s.

Post free for half price.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## LITTLE DARLING. Song. Written by

Arthur Mathison; Music by RAMIRO VEGA. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## NEW BARITONE SONGS.

TRUE TO THE LAST. Stephen Adams. 4s.

A WALKING DOLL. Stephen Adams. 4s.

Both the above sung by Mr. Maybrick, and always redemanded. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG BY SANTLEY.

## ENGLAND'S GREETING. New Song for

Baritone Voice. Words by J. V. Bridgeman; Music by CHARLES SANTLEY. "This Song will become a universal favourite." Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## LOUISA GRAY'S NEW SONGS.

SHE WAITS FOR ME. 4s. Sung by Miss Alice Fairman.

CHANGED. 3s.

BLIND GIRL'S DREAM. 4s.

IT WAS EARLY IN THE SPRINGTIME. 2s.

Post-free for half price.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## BOURREE for the Pianoforte, composed

by COTSFORD DICK. Price 2s. "A most charming and original composition."

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## NEW SONGS by COTSFORD DICK.

THE VOICE I LOVED. Words by Louisa Gray. 2s.

WHEN SHADOWS FLEE AWAY. Words by Gordon Campbell. Post-free for half price.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## NEW MUSIC.

## W. SMALLWOOD'S NEW PIECES.

SUNRISE GALOP. Illustrated. 3s.

IVY LEAVES POLKA. Illustrated. 3s.

HAWTHORN BLOSSOMS. Petit Morceau. Illustrated. 2s.

MOONLIT STREAM. Morceau de Salon. Illustrated. 2s.

ALPINE ECHOES. Reminiscence. Illustrated. 3s.

Post-free, 1s. 6d. each.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## GOUNOD'S MARCH ROMAINE,

companion piece to the celebrated "Silver Trumpets." Composed expressly for the Pope. Price, for Piano, Organ (with pedal obligato), or Harmonium, 2s.; Piano Duet, 4s. Full Orchestra, 2s.; Septet, 2s.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street

## A NEW WORK FOR THE ORGAN OR HARMONIUM.

ORIGINAL VOLUNTARIES for the ORGAN or HARMONIUM, composed in an easy form for the use of Amateurs by GEORGE FORBES. Price 4s.; post-free 2s.

"This work will be found of immense value to all performers on either of the instruments for which it is written."

N.B. A Second Book of Voluntaries, of a similar kind, by the same Composer, will be shortly published.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street

## CHAPPELL and CO'S SCHOOL-ROOM

PIANOFORTE, in Canadian Walnut or Mahogany Case. Price TWENTY GUINEAS. This instrument combines good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. It has the merit of standing well in tune, and is capable of enduring hard school practice without going out of order.—ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## CHAPPELL and CO'S YACHT

PIANINO, with Folding Keyboard, Check Action, Trichord Treble, in Solid Mahogany or Black Canadian Walnut Case, THIRTY GUINEAS; or in Maple, THIRTY-FIVE GUINEAS. Constructed for Ships' Cabins, to occupy the smallest possible space, and to stand the damp of a sea voyage; the back is strengthened with iron bars and metallic plates, and the whole of the mechanism is of the best quality.—ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## DULCIANA ORGAN HARMONIUM, by

Alexandra—This New Instrument is especially adapted to the Drawing-Room. It has the sweetest tone possible, resembling the soft dulciana stop of the best organs, and, by a new patent air-chest, is free from the slightest harshness. Price, 3 stops, oak, 12gs., mahogany, 13gs.; rosewood, 14gs.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## CHAPPELL and CO'S HARMONIUMS

for SALE, from 5gs. to 110gs. Alexandra, Wholesale Agents. Illustrated Catalogue on application.

ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## THE ALEXANDRE NEW SEVEN-

GUINEA ORGAN HARMONIUM. Solid Oak Case, Five Octaves, and Two Foot-Boards.

The ever-increasing musical culture in all classes of society has created a demand for free reed instruments of a superior quality to those hitherto manufactured.

The Instruments now offered to the public will be found divested of all that has hitherto been considered objectionable as regards tone. This end has been obtained by using a larger and thicker tongue, and a new system of voicing, which renders the quality rich and organ-like.

Another advantage in the new system is the increased strength of the reeds, and diminished liability to go out of tune by forcing the bellows.

The new system is applied to all the large instruments with still greater effect and without extra cost.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## RECOMMENDED BY ALL THE PROFESSORS.

## THE DIGITORIUM (a small Dumb

Piano—Patent).—This remarkable invention materially assists any person to play and become perfect on the Pianoforte, Organ, or Harmonium, by strengthening and rendering the fingers independent in an incredibly short time; and can now be had price 15s.; or, with ivory keys, 18s. of the sole Manufacturers,

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## CRAMER'S DANCE-MUSIC ALBUM for

1874 (full music size) contains an original Set of Quadrilles, Waltz, Polka, and Galop, by MARIOTT, and Set of Lancers by GODFREY. Price 2s. 6d. net; post-free, 2s. 9d. "The set of Lancers on Ancient English Melodies is alone worth the whole price of the Album."—Graphic. "A collection of five pieces of dance music. The book is splendidly got up, and would make a handsome present."—Figaro. "The whole, being printed in an elegant form, makes an agreeable Christmas present."—Morning Post. "Each morceau is well adapted for dancing. In this age of marvels we have seen nothing to surpass this album in excellence, cheapness, and good taste."—Civil Service Gazette.

CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

## THE NEMESIS QUADRILLES, by

FITZGERALD. THE NEMESIS GALOP, by FITZGERALD. THE NEMESIS WALTZES, by COOTE.

Solos, 4s. each; Duets, Quadrilles, and Galop, 4s. each; Waltzes, 5s. The three most popular Dances of the Day.

CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

## KELER BELA'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.

DIE LETZTEN GLUCKS-STUNDEN WALTZ. 4s. "This waltz is one of the most charming of the season, the time is well marked and the melody soft and pretty."—Review.

TRAUM GLUCK (Polka mazurka). 4s. Equally pretty and dainty as the waltz.

LE GLUCKSGOTTEN (Polka Française). 4s.

J. B. Cramer and Co. have much pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements with Keler Bela for the publication of his favourite Dance Music in England.

CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

## RENDANO'S CHANT DU PAYSAN. 3s.

Played, "by command," before her Majesty at Windsor Castle by the talented Composer. A most charming morceau de salon.

CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

## OFFENBACH'S C'EST L'ESPAGNE. 4s.

Transcribed for the Pianoforte by BERTHOLD TOURS. "A very effective drawing-room morceau."

CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

## OFFENBACH'S C'EST L'ESPAGNE. 3s.

Certainly the most popular song of the day. Sung by Madame Trebelli, Lablache, Pauline Rita, Osborna Williams, Victoria Bunsen, Dolari, &c. Also arranged as Pianoforte Solo, by B. Tours, 4s.—CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

## TWO SONGS by MAYDA CREYKE.

Publishers, CRAMER and Co., Regent-street.

## MUSIC HALF PRICE AND POST-FREE.

The largest and most varied Stock of Music, by all the principal Publishers. CRAMER and Co. undertake to forward, by return of post (on receipt of remittance), all sheet Music ordered from them, no matter by whom published, at half price and post-free.

CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

## THEMSELIEDER (Songs of the Thames).

JOSEF GUNG'L'S New WALTZES, composed for the Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, and dedicated by special permission to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. Price 4s.; post-free half price.

A. HAMMOND and Co., Vigo-street, W.

## THEMSELIEDER (Songs of the Thames)

WALTZES. By JOSEF GUNG'L.—This grand national Set of Waltzes is pronounced by the entire press to equal, if not to surpass, any of the previous works by the same celebrated Composer. Price 4s.; post-free, half price.—A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, W.

## COULON'S HANDBOOK OF DANCING.

The new Edition of this celebrated Treatise is now ready, and is by far the most complete Work on the subject, containing 170 pages of Letterpress and upwards of thirty Woodcuts and Diagrams. Price 1s. A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, W.

## THE BOY AND THE BROOK. New

Song. By J. L. HATTON; the Words by Longfellow. "One of Mr. Hatton's best compositions, and must become popular." Price 4s.; sent free for 2s. stamps.

RAMSDEN and Son, 2, Princess-street, Oxford-circuit.

## MARIE ALEXANDROWNA WALTZ.

Dedicated, by special permission, to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. By CHARLES GODFREY, Composer of the Waltzes "Princess Beatrice," "Princess Louise," &c. Elegantly Illustrated. Price 4s.—London: ASQUITH and PARRY, Hanover-square.

## NEW MUSIC.

## NOTICE.—THE NEW VOLUME of

SACRED SONGS, ANCIENT and MODERN, containing 100 Compositions by the most eminent Writers, ready this day. Price 2s. 6d., paper; 4s., cloth, gilt edges. (250 pages, 8vo.) THE ROYAL EDITION.—BOOSEY and Co.

## NOTICE.—ROBERT SCHUMANN'S 75

SONGS, with GERMAN and ENGLISH WORDS, ready this day. Price 2s. 6d., paper; 4s., cloth, gilt edges. THE ROYAL EDITION.—BOOSEY and Co.

## HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

IN MUSIC. THE ROYAL EDITION of NATIONAL SONGS and BALLADS, complete in 4 volumes, each containing from 62 to 150 songs. Price 4s., bound in cloth, gilt edges; or 7s. 6d., half morocco, gilt edges. Also THE ROYAL EDITION of SACRED SONG, Ancient and Modern, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges. 4s. THE ROYAL EDITION of SCHUMANN'S 75 SONGS, with German and English Words, cloth, gilt edges. 4s. THE ROYAL OPERAS, 35 volumes, are now ready, cloth, gilt edges, from 4s. to 7s. 6d. each.

Boosey and Co., Holles-street, London.

## BOOKS of PIANOFORTE DUETS.

ROBERT SCHUMANN'S BALL SCENES. 3s. 6d.

ROBERT SCHUMANN'S TWELVE CHARACTERISTIC PIECES. 3s. 6d.

ALBUM OF DANCE MUSIC, by Gung'l, Strauss, and Coote. 3s. 6d.

Each Book contains 70 pages.—BOOSEY and Co.

## MADAME ANGOT for PIANOFORTE.

Complete, price 2s. 6d. Also, nearly ready, the Opera, for Voice and Pianoforte, with English and French Words and the whole of the Dialogue, price 7s. 6d.—BOOSEY and Co.

## MADAME ANGOT.—The popular Songs,

with English Words, price 4s. each.

Clairette. Legend of Madame Angot.

Conspirators' Song. Valse Chantante.

## MADAME ANGOT.

PIANOFORTE PIECES.

Kuh's Fantasia. 4s.

Richard's Conspirators' Song. 4s.

Talexy's Mazurka. 2s. 6d.

Kummel's Duo. Facile. 4s.

Watson's Six Easy Pieces. 1s. each.

CRAMER'S Bonquet of Melodies. 4s.

Sloper's Fantasia. 4s.

Watson's Valse Chantante. 4s.

Watson's Airs as Duets. 5s.

De Villbac's Duet. 4s.

## MADAME ANGOT QUADRILLE,

WALTZ, and GALOP, by CHARLES COOTE. Price 4s. each.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

## POPULAR SONGS and BALLADS.

## SHE WANDERED DOWN THE

MOUNTAIN SIDE. By F. CLAY. Twentieth Edition. 4s.

Boosey and Co.

## A PART. By COMYN VAUGHAN.

Sixth Edition. 3s.—BOOSEY and Co.

## ONE HAPPY YEAR AGO. By A. SCOTT

GATTY. 3s. Sung by Mr. Guy.—BOOSEY and Co.

## REMEMBER OR FORGET. By

HAMILTON AIDE. 10th Edition. 4s.—BOOSEY and Co.

## THEN AND NOW. By LOUISA



## COLONEL M'NEILL, V.C.

We have engraved the portrait of Colonel M'Neill, who was severely wounded in the conflict with the Ashantees at Essaman, near Elmina, on the 14th ult., while serving as second in command on the Gold Coast under Sir Garnet Wolseley. This gallant officer was employed as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Edward Lugard in India during the campaign of 1857-8, and was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, the engagement at Jampur, the relief of Azimghur, and various operations at Jugdespore. For his conduct in these he obtained a medal with clasp and the brevet rank of Major. In 1861 he proceeded with Sir Duncan Cameron to New Zealand as the General's Aide-de-Camp, and served there till 1865. He was present at the engagements on the Katikara river, at the Koeroa, at Rangariri, at the Gate Pah, and in various other encounters with the natives. He was rewarded with the medal and the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and he also gained the Victoria Cross for saving the life of his orderly. Colonel M'Neill commanded the Tipperary flying column during the Fenian disturbances in the winter of 1866-7, and was thanked by Lord Strathnairn in general orders for services rendered on that occasion. He served as military secretary to Lord Lisgar during his term of office as Governor-General of Canada, and was employed on the staff of the Red River expedition, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in 1870; for the latter he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Portrait of Colonel M'Neill is from a photograph by Mr. W. Notman, of Montreal.

## THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Our Extra Supplement, in continuation from that of last week, completes the historical and descriptive account of Ashantee and the Gold Coast Settlements, which is illustrated by Views of Cape Coast Castle, Accra, and Elmina, and by several Engravings that represent the habits and customs of West African nations. We also present, in this Number of our Journal, views of Harper Town, Cape Palmas, on the Grain Coast, which is a point usually touched at by ships on the voyage to the Gold Coast; and of the highlands above Amba Bay, at the mouth of the Cameroons river. This place is situated much farther along the African coast, in the Bight of Biafra, perhaps eight or nine hundred miles eastward of Cape



COLONEL J. C. M'NEILL, V.C., SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Coast Castle; but it has been recommended as a sanitarium for British troops who may suffer from the unhealthy climate to which they will be exposed in the ensuing campaign. The neighbouring island of Fernando Po, a Spanish possession, which lies directly opposite the Cameroons, is known as a coaling station for steam-ships, and therefore comes within the range of illustrations designed to show the characteristic incidents of navigation in the Gulf of Guinea. This remark may also be applied to the scene of a native chief and his attendants visiting one of the British ships of war. The difficulty of landing in boats through the tremendous surf that beats on this shore is constantly observed by those who have experienced its very inconvenient and sometimes very dangerous effects; and the surf-boat constructed by Messrs. Forrest and Son, of Limehouse, for the service of the War Department in this instance, is a suitable object for notice on the present occasion. A few particulars on each of the topics here mentioned will be found below. The sketches of Cape Palmas and the Cameroons are by Major H. A. Leveson, "the Old Shekarry," formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos.

## CAPE PALMAS.

Cape Palmas is that point of the West African coast where the Gulf of Guinea opens directly to the eastward, so that the shore runs henceforth mainly from west to east, through 18 deg. of longitude, to the coast of Biafra, lying north and south, which forms a right angle with it. This place is in the county of Maryland, the easternmost part of the negro Republic of Liberia, formed, some half century ago, by the American Colonisation Societies, for the benefit of emancipated negroes removed from the United States. Cape Palmas is a rocky peninsula, joined to the mainland by a low, sandy isthmus. The highest part of the cape is 74 ft. above sea level. At the eastern end is Harper Town, founded by an American of that name in 1835, consisting of a stone hospital, a comfortable German missionary establishment, presided over by Mr. Hoffmann, a lighthouse, and half a dozen houses, mostly occupied by Liberian traders. The Palmas river, which is about a hundred yards wide, washes the northern side of the peninsula. There is but little more than three feet of water on the bar, and about a fathom inside. On the south side of Cape Palmas is a small rocky island, covered with grass and shrubs, formerly used as a burial-ground, called Russwarm Island, after an American philanthropist who was buried there. Behind



VISIT OF AN AFRICAN CHIEF AND SUITE TO A SHIP OF WAR.

Cape Palmas, about twenty-five miles, is some elevated ground called Flat Mountain, and to the westward two large native villages—Fish Town and Rock Town—which are much frequented by traders for the purpose of recruiting Kroomen, who are the most athletic and best working men of all the coast tribes. The mail-steamers all call at Cape Palmas, in order to ship gangs of Kroomen for different trading stations on the coast. A full account of these people will be found in "Wanderings on the West Coast of Africa, by a F. R. G. S."

## THE HIGHLANDS OF THE CAMEROONS AND AMBAS BAY.

The engraving represents Amba Bay, with its three islands, and the plateau of the Cameroons, which, being the only table-land close to the seaboard of sufficient elevation to secure immunity from fever, has been recommended to Government as the most suitable site for an hospital and convalescent dépôt for the Gold Coast expedition. These highlands occupy an area of about 200 square miles of magnificently



COALING STATION, FERNANDO PO.

fertile soil, the greater portion of which is covered with luxuriant tree forest or fine grassy land. The highest peak, Mount Victoria—or, as the natives call it, Mongo-ma-loba—which was first ascended by Captain Burton, is said to be 13,729 ft. above the level of the sea, and at this altitude snow falls at times all the year round, the mercury sinking at night below zero at all seasons. On the southern side of the Cameroons plateau is the well-sheltered harbour of Amba Bay, which, from its position and great natural advantages, would make the best naval station and coaling dépôt on the whole West Coast. The anchorage and holding-ground is excellent in all parts of the bay, which is capable of receiving ships of the largest class, and they would be sheltered from tornadoes by the island of Fernando Po, the islands in the bay, and the lofty mountain background. The land rises from the cliffs which form the landward side of the harbour, and attains an elevation of 5000 ft. within five miles of the seaboard. The shore consists of a



sandy beach, which at low water is from fifty to one hundred yards in width, and is covered entirely at high tide. Round this beach is a level plain about two miles in extent, from which the land rises gradually. Three streams of pure and wholesome water empty themselves into the bay, and long ridges of rock, which could easily be constructed into piers, run far out into the sea, forming natural breakwaters that much facilitate the landing. The banana, plantain, cassava, yams, and sweet potato grow everywhere luxuriantly; and under the outlying hills are found the cocoa, oil, and wine palms, African cedar, bombax, ironwood, camwood, cotton, cork, and several kinds of wild fruit-trees. There is plenty of stone and timber for building purposes close to the beach. In the interior are fine grassy plains, separated by belts of forest, in which is to be found abundance of game, such as elephants, hippopotami, leopards, the "m'niare," or wild cattle, harness-antelope, koodoo, bush-deer, water-hog, bustard, guinea-fowl, and partridges.

The plateau of Mount Henry, on which it was proposed to establish the first hospital d6p6t, is about 3000 ft. above sea-level, and within three miles of the landing-place. This site is open on all sides to the breeze, and the air is always cool and agreeable; but, if a colder temperature is required for bracing up fever convalescents, a second d6p6t might be established at an altitude of 6000 ft. above the sea, and at this elevation the climate is quite European. The adjacent mainland, being devoid of mangrove-swamp and malarious lagoons, is much more healthy than any other part of the coast; and it may be said to teem with the richest natural productions, of which nine-tenths are ungarnered.

Consul Richard Burton says, "There are few spots on the earth's surface where more of grace and grandeur, of beauty and sublimity, are found blended in one noble panorama than at this equatorial approach on the West Coast of Africa. The voyager's eye, fatigued by the low, flat, melancholy shores of Benin and Upper Biafra, rests with inexhaustible delight upon 'a gate,' compared to which Bab-el-Mandeb and the pillars of Hercules are indeed tame. To his right towers Santa Isabel, the peak of Fernando Po, marked in the chart 10,700 feet above sea level; on his left is a geographical feature more stupendous still, where the Cameroons mountain, whose height is popularly laid down at 13,760 feet, seems to spring from the wave, and to cast its shadow half way across the narrow intervening channel, whose minimum breadth does not exceed nineteen miles. As we approach Amba Bay, every five minutes produces a marked change in the appearance of the mountain, which, clothed with magnificent forest and luxuriant tropical vegetation, seems to rise perpendicularly in places from out of the dark surging swell of the Atlantic. At a distance the whole headland seems to be one vast mountain rising from the sea, but by degrees we could easily distinguish 'the little Cameroons,' 'the Botoki Cove,' and sundry other serrated peaks and hummocks, with long valleys, ravines, and intervening bare, brown ridges."

In Amba Bay are three islands—the largest, Mondoleh, a high rocky island, half a mile long, and covered with luxuriant vegetation, Amba island, and Bobya or Pirate's islands. The immense height of the densely wooded background dwarfs these luxuriant-looking islands, which rise out of the sea like patches of rock covered with many-hued foliage.

The West African Barter Company have selected the Cameroons as their trading head-quarters; and, as this lies in the very heart of the palm-oil district, and has inland water communications extending for thousands of miles in the interior, it is likely to become the greatest seat of commerce on the coast; or, as that great African authority, Mr. M'Gregor Laird, prophesied, "the Singapore of West Africa."

#### COALING STATION, FERNANDO PO.

There is always a small quantity of coal kept at this island for the use of her Majesty's cruisers. The sheds are situated some little distance from the town. Coaling on the West Coast of Africa would be terrible work were it not for the Kroomen, whose great strength and comparative immunity from the dangers of the climate render them invaluable. In her Majesty's squadron on the West Coast, Kroomen are allowed in the proportion of about fifteen to one hundred white men. This beautiful and luxuriant little island is by no means free from African fever, except, perhaps, in the high region of the interior, where there is a mission. It is said that a padre, after living in perfect health at the mission for a number of years, went down into the town on business or pleasure, and in a few days died of fever. From Fernando Po on a clear day may be seen the high land in the neighbourhood of the Cameroons river, so called by the Spaniards on account of the quantity of prawns (camerones) to be found there. In this high land it is proposed to establish a trading settlement, and perhaps a sanitary station.

#### THE SURF-BOAT.

The War Department has got a surf-boat, specially designed and constructed by Messrs. Forrest and Son, of Limehouse, for landing troops on the Gold Coast. It may either be rowed with oars by our sailors, or paddled by Fantees or Kroomen—the latter is the method shown in our illustration. The smaller size of boat is 24 ft. in length, 6 ft. in breadth, and 2 ft. 6 in. deep; the medium size 28 ft. long. The stem and stern are formed by the keel being bent round, all in one piece; and the frame timbers are of steamed wood, in one length from gunwale to gunwale; the planks are likewise in one length, where practicable. All the fastenings are of stout copper, and the points of the nails are clenched on copper washers. The boats are lined inside, and are furnished with head and stern plat-forms. Each boat is supplied with ten paddles, and with one steering-oar and crutch. The design was carefully prepared, on the suggestions or with the approval of captains trading to the coast.

The martello tower No. 40, near St. Leonards-on-Sea, was demolished on Saturday by means of 200 lb. of gun-cotton.

Chippenham Agricultural Show, yesterday week, was patronised by a number of members of Parliament, who took part in the presentation of prizes. Mr. Goldney, M.P., addressed the labourers of the district on the improvement in their position during the last ten years, and on the advantages they enjoyed as compared with mechanics.

The annual general meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was held, on Monday, in their library, Royal Institution, Edinburgh. The first business being the election of office-bearers in room of those retiring, the Duke of Sutherland was elected president, and Sir Joseph Noel Paton one of the vice-presidents; while W. F. Skene, LL.D., Mr. Robert Horn (advocate), and Captain Thomas, R.N., were added to the council, in room of the retiring members. Baroness Burdett-Coutts was elected a lady associate of the society. The treasurer gave a satisfactory statement of the condition of the funds. During the year 250 articles of antiquarian interest have been presented to the museum, and seventy-five volumes of books and pamphlets have been presented to the library. The Sutherland collection of coins has also been acquired by purchase from the Faculty of Advocates.

## FINE ARTS.

### "THE SHADOW OF DEATH."

At length Mr. Holman Hunt's labour of years is made public in the New British Institution Gallery, Old Bond-street. Rumour, that has been so busy with this work, may now be tested by the reality; and the general conclusion will probably be that "The Shadow of Death" is the most extraordinary picture of our day—we do not say the best; for its merits, or at least the artist's principles, will be hotly disputed. It is certainly far more important than any previous work by Mr. Hunt. The religious sentiment and symbolism, the typical or premonitory signs of Christ's great sacrifice, and the maternal love and sorrow of the Virgin, which severally characterised "The Light of the World," "The Scapegoat," and "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," here unitedly reappear as dominant ideas; those ideas are realised with the same conscientious care and patient elaboration of accessories, as well as principles—the same studious search for truth as to material fact in small things as in great, from all available sources, whether in ancient remains or traditional Oriental usage; but the artist's style or mode of expression is more masterly, and his feeling for beauty much higher; while the whole is rendered on the scale of life, which he had not before attempted.

This picture (like others before it, in a less degree) has an autobiographical—we might almost say a psychological—interest which must not be overlooked if we would fairly estimate it relatively to current art. Mr. Holman Hunt is the only painter of mark who has consistently clung to the dogmas of pre-Raphaelitism. One by one the small band of enthusiasts that startled the art-world out of its propriety five-and-twenty years ago has fallen away: Mr. Hunt alone remains staunch. But he has developed the crude notions of the P.R. brotherhood to practical results they hardly dreamt of; while at the same time he has—perhaps unconsciously to himself—gradually dropped the more unpleasant peculiarities of the sect; indeed, it must be admitted that he never possessed them to the same degree as most of the fraternity. To cling, however, so closely through life—though forsaken and unsupported—to principles which not only differ from, but are in their nature a protest against, contemporary precept and practice, and the traditions or accumulated experience of ages, argues (whether those principles are right or wrong) extraordinary depth of conviction and singleness of purpose. It is something like a man erasing from his memory his mother-tongue, and inventing for himself a new language. And there is much other evidence of this artist's romantic, heroic earnestness. Where is another painter who would have encountered the dangers and discomfort of long studying materials for a picture of a dying goat among the desolate salt-incrusted shallows of the Dead Sea? For whole years, too, we believe, did this painter expatriate himself to the far East to prepare another picture. Yet again has he spent three years over the present work in voluntary exile at Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Bethlehem—and for what? Simply to ascertain as far as possible from every discoverable indication—local, traditional, or historical—the probable details of a carpenter's shop about the date of our Saviour's life; the aspect of an effect of sunset within the same; the garments and trinkets worn by a Jewish woman at the same period; and (of necessity still more inferentially) the constituent objects of the Wise Men's offerings. For Mr. Hunt the mission of the painter is to search the world through in the scientific spirit of the geologist or comparative anatomist, in order to present a fact of momentous importance with the utmost attainable veracity; and, peradventure, some faint vestige, some fragment of the dry bones of the past may furnish a new and instructive illustration or commentary. No knight-errant, pilgrim, or crusader was ever more devoted in his quest of love or piety than Mr. Hunt in his search for realistic truth in art. Neither Quentin Matsys in the prosaic copyism of the individual model of his "Pietà" at Antwerp, nor Fra Angelico in the exalted asceticism of his wall-painting of the Crucifixion at Florence, is more in earnest, than Mr. Hunt; and curiously enough there is much in common between these poles of northern and southern art, and between them and our modern English painter; all three, for instance, depicting the Man of Sorrows as meagre, lithe, and spare. It is to this extreme sincerity that must be attributed the unquestionable originality of Mr. Holman Hunt's work—an invaluable attribute in art, or poetry, or literature. Whoever is original makes a conquest on the wholly unknown or the imperfectly understood. Whoever is original challenges our pre-conceived notions and prejudices; and if he be partially wrong (as we frankly believe Mr. Hunt to be both in the theory and practice of art), or even wholly wrong, yet his influence is most serviceable and salutary, for it absolutely compels thought and the rectification of foregone conclusions. But it is time to describe the work which has called forth such general remarks; and which, therefore, we would approach in no petty or partisan spirit.

The picture is, however, peculiarly interesting from so many points of view that one hardly knows how to commence an analysis. Let us at once discuss its conception or leading ideas. The scene is the interior of the carpenter's shop wherein Christ worked before entering on His public mission. The picture, therefore, relates to a period in the life of the man Jesus, which, although it has been entirely neglected by artists, save in some small early decorative pictures and in some early serial prints of sacred story, has of late been the subject of inquiry by devout believers in as well as doubters of His divinity, and the inquiry has been on both sides undertaken in the searching spirit that Mr. Hunt manifests. The same "Carpenter's Shop" was, it is true, painted by Mr. Millais in his earliest pre-Raphaelite days; but Christ appears in it only as a child, and, although symbolical in some of its details, there were little or no Oriental or archaeological elements in the work—the young artist went no further afield for his materials than did the early Flemish painters.

In Mr. Hunt's picture the shop is flooded with the last ray of sunset. There are only two figures—Jesus and His mother. The incidents represented or indicated are—Jesus at the moment of stretching his arms at the end of a day's manual labour, and Mary half kneeling before the gifts of the Magi, but with her attention attracted to the startling resemblance presented by the shadow of her Son's figure and extended arms, projected against the wall and athwart a horizontal tool-rack, to the appearance of one suspended to a cross. This is the "Shadow of Death." There is a tradition that the mother of Jesus first learned that her Son's kingdom was not to be of this world in a vision of a shadowy cross. Mr. P. R. Morris, another thoughtful religious painter, adapted this tradition some years back in an engraved picture representing the Infant Jesus walking towards His mother with arms outspread to balance himself on His baby feet; the shadow of the figure thrown on the sand by the morning sun resembling the form of a cross. Translated pictorially, the legend is apt to have more analogy to a fanciful conceit in poetry than to nobly imaginative thought. In Mr. Hunt's version the tradition reappears in an entirely new guise, and under far more suggestive conditions, taken in conjunction with the em-

ployment of Mary. For us the most beautiful and original conception in the picture is this thoroughly womanly employment of Mary. She has been gloating over long-hoarded treasures offered by those masters of the mystic lore of the East. Her Jesus is still the poor carpenter's son; but He has now arrived at manhood, and her heart swells with maternal pride as she thinks that ere long He must wear that golden crown and those robes of richest Persian embroidery; for such were probably among the gifts of the Wise Men, believing, as they did, that they were heralds of a great earthly Sovereign. But what is that fearful shadow, as of one dying the "accursed death of the cross," which arrests her attention as her head turns from the ivory casket? Many of the things she has "kept in her heart" now rush to her memory; but chiefly, perhaps, the prophecy (inscribed on the frame of the picture) concluding with the dire announcement that "He became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross." The fine drawing of the contours of the figure, the sense of beauty in the lines, and the rich colouring render this technically also the best part of the picture in our eyes. It may be regretted that the face is turned entirely from the spectator, for one could have wished to witness the climax of conflicting emotions therein; but the attitude is so truly expressive that we hardly feel a deficiency. Moreover, by turning away Mary's face the attention settles with less chance of disturbance on the principal figure.

This—the figure of Jesus—is that of a young Syrian, tall and spare, but sinewy, with head and extremities, particularly the hands, smaller than in European races. The head, with its flowing locks and chiselled features, has much refinement, but the torso and limbs are too thin to accord with Western or classical ideas of beauty. The figure, which is nude save a cloth round the loins, is relieved with extraordinary force, partly owing to the extremely careful anatomical elaboration and powerful scale of the modelling, partly to the intense colour of the flesh, which, glowing to a richer bronze in the sunset ray, has a metallic brilliance that, however true in hue, fails, we confess, to convey to us the softness of human flesh and epidermis. Jesus has risen from stooping over a sawing-tressel; the scimitar-shaped saw remains in the half-severed wood. He stretches Himself to His full height, throws His head back, extends His hands above His head and reverts them, some of the fingers, however, retaining the cramped positions acquired in sawing—a natural effort of the extensor muscles of the back and limbs to relieve the over-taxed flexors. The right foot, however, is hardly sufficiently within the medial line of the figure to afford the required poise and purchase; and we do not perceive the muscular tension and energy in the upper part of the figure required by the first extensory act. But doubtless the artist intended to represent a moment later than the first involuntary effort of relief. In the up-turned eyes and adoring expression we read the ejaculation of prayer and praise at the end of the day's toil. From time immemorial has prayer been offered at sunset in the East. The devout may further read in the expression the Divine consciousness that in thus submitting to the primeval curse by "earning His bread" as a poor working man "by the sweat of His brow," He is "about His Father's business." The lesson of the painter in choosing this incident from a neglected part of Christ's life is obvious. The lesson is to show by a Divine ensample the dignity and sanctity of labour—a lesson most appropriate at the present day. *Labore est orare* might well be applied as a motto to the principal figure of the picture.

We have yet to speak of that which will produce the most startling, if not also the most lasting, impression; we mean the amazingly vivid, positively dazzling representation of sunset effect. Judging by his practice, Mr. Hunt from the first formed a very definite theory as to the painting of light, as he did regarding other pictorial principles. He would express the brightness of sunlight by aid of the purest unbroken colours, rather than by the illumined tone of the air-medium; his shadows, also, should be the purest complementary blues and purples; reflected and refracted light should be rendered relatively strong, in order to compensate for the artist's inability to approach the force of real direct light with his brightest pigments. This theory of light-painting and colour, which rendered so many pre-Raphaelite pictures of English subjects garish, raw, and crude, is far less misapplied here, where Mr. Hunt had to deal with the blazing sunlight and rarefied atmosphere of Palestine. The last-named peculiarity of the climate accounts for the sharpness of the "Shadow of Death" and other cast shadows in the carpenter's shop, as well for the almost equally definite mountain shadows in the glimpse of landscape seen through the mullioned windows looking south-east from Nazareth—where hill and valley lie tintured with the loveliest hues of gold and orange, lilac and blue. In northern, more humid, climates, shadows projected horizontally, and therefore thrown by the sun the moment before he dips below the horizon, would have vague or "blurred" edges, and the colour and strength of the light would be far more affected by the density of the intervening atmosphere. But, however true to climatic phenomena, the fact remains that the general effect of the picture is rather unpleasantly hot and feverish; there is, to a northern eye, an embarrassing difficulty in realising the relative position of objects. This, however, may have arisen partially from the necessity, during the present dark days, of showing the picture under artificial light more or less.

Besides the "Shadow of Death" there are other ingenious symbolic devices, such as the suggestion of a natural nimbus round the head of Christ, and of the star of Bethlehem in the space of sky seen through the arch-headed window, and a star-like perforation above it; in the scarlet fillet fallen from the head of Jesus, which is figured in ancient Egyptian paintings of the Jews being led into captivity, still worn by the Syrian bedawee, and which may suggest the blood-stained crown of thorns; in the traditional blue robe, symbolical of purity, of the Virgin; and in the bruised reed from Jordan—a reed being, further, used as a measure, as we learn from the Old Testament. For nearly all the multifarious details of costume, architecture, carpenter's tools, wise men's offerings, Hebrew manuscripts, and so forth, Mr. Hunt produces an authority, as set forth in a pamphlet issued by Messrs. Agnew, who also will publish an engraving of the picture by Mr. Staepole. We would only add, as regards the accessories, that the picture contains some of the finest still-life painting we have seen.

To summarise: we think it obviously desirable that a painter of scriptural as of other history should inform himself of any augmented current information relating to costume, climate, and other facts bearing on his subject, though he may easily make an obtrusive, inartistic use of such knowledge, and may certainly produce a work of art of the highest order without any such knowledge whatever. It is absurd to draw any comparison between Mr. Hunt's mode of treatment and that of the old masters, even on the low ground of the adventitious veracities, for the simple reason that they painted as honestly according to their lights. Even the much-abused Renaissance painters of scripture history and tradition adopted classical models and accessories in ignorant sincerity, because they believed them worthier media for rendering the ideas they had to convey. Equally obvious is it



that a painter should, like Mr. Hunt, strive to place an event before the spectator with the vividness of reality, provided that accidental and non-essential details do not (as we honestly confess they appear to do in the picture under notice) divide or usurp the attention which should be concentrated on the principal truth. As also the principal truth must be nobly conceived, the question may arise relatively to this picture, but must be answered by each spectator for himself—does this Syrian youth, with his definite individuality, realise the God-Man we adore, with reasonable reference to his probable earthly presence? High art, in short, is free as poetry; it appeals to our deepest emotions and highest thoughts; it is not critical, logical, or even intellectual, in the narrow sense of the word; it is not to be measured by industry, it is not merely a record of external appearances, it does not copy nature like the unthinking camera. Still, we trust we have said enough to show that Mr. Holman Hunt's picture is extremely interesting, exceeding honourable to himself, invaluable as a protest against the shallowness and insincerity of contemporary art, and that it is possessed of rare merits technical and mental.

The winter exhibitions of the Society of Painters in Water Colours and the Society of British Artists opened on Monday last. We are compelled to postpone our notices.

The council of the Art-Union of London has offered two premiums, one of £35 and one of £15, to be competed for by past and present students in schools of art in which painting on pottery is taught. The subject proposed is a design for decoration of a tazza of specified form and dimensions. The designs are to be sent in to the society's house on any day from May 1 to May 7 next.

Mr. E. T. Parris, an artist of considerable reputation in his day, died, on the 27th ult., at the ripe age of eighty-two years. Among his numerous works may be mentioned a picture of the "Coronation of Her Majesty," which was purchased and engraved by the late Sir Francis G. Moon. Mr. Parris executed the gigantic task of restoring the paintings by Sir James Thornhill which decorate the dome of St. Paul's. In this work the artist used a vehicle of his own composition, since known as Parris's marble medium. He also executed the "Panorama of London," which delighted the sight-seers at the Colosseum for so many years.

Workmen are now busy removing the Outram equestrian statue, which has been standing for some months past in Waterloo-place, and which is about to be shipped for Calcutta. We understand that a committee has been formed for promoting the permanent erection of a replica of this fine work, which, it is understood, may be secured at the cost of its reproduction. We sincerely hope that, both on account of the great soldier who forms the subject of the work and its artistic merits, the required funds may be obtained. In thus paying a well-earned tribute to British valour and genius, the country will obtain an art-decoration of the highest order. Communications on the subject may be addressed to G. F. Teniswood, Esq., honorary secretary to the committee, Caton Lodge, Putney.

Mr. E. S. Palmer, of Golden-square, has published, by permission of the Royal Academy, an engraving of the diploma picture, "Prayer in Spain," of the late John Phillip, R.A. The engraver, Mr. T. O. Barlow, A.R.A., has executed his difficult task *con amore*. Not only is the earnest devotional expression of the principal figure—so touching in its trusting simplicity—successfully rendered; but the fullness of tone, the wonderful technical quality and vigorous handling of the lamented artist, conspicuous in this charming picture, are skilfully reproduced in his translation, wherein keen appreciation of his subject, combined with the rare taste and skill in his own department, manifest throughout, unite in making this offspring of Phillip's genius a work of high standard and a most desirable possession. We learn that the number to be printed is limited to 500, when the plate will be destroyed.

On Tuesday last the annual distribution of the prizes won by students of the Department of Art in the local and national competition of 1873 took place in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The prizes were presented by the Lord President of the Council, who made a suitable speech; he was accompanied by Mr. Norman Macleod, Acting Secretary of the Science and Art Department since the resignation of Mr. H. Cole, Mr. Redgrave, R.A., Inspector-General of Art; Mr. Burchett, Head Master National Art-Training School, and other teachers of the department. The following are the recipients of the gold medals in the national competition:—Owen Gibbons's design for centrepiece; William Marshall, design for spandril; Thomas W. Wilson, design for jewellery. The silver medals were thus awarded:—Louisa Cooper, design for lace; Emily Fawcett, head modelled; Edith Hipkins, analysis of flowers; Frances Jones, design for marqueterie; George Clansen, design for cup and tankard; W. F. Randall, design for chimney-breast; E. G. Reuter, historic styles of ornament. We have not space for the names of the winners of bronze medals and minor prizes. A number of prizes offered by City companies and individuals were also distributed.

## NEW CALEDONIA AND THE ISLE OF PINES.

The French penal convict settlement in the South Pacific Ocean, formed by the Emperor Napoleon III. in 1855, has latterly become the abode of many of the Paris Communists. Its situation is on the shores and neighbouring islets of New Caledonia, which Captain Cook discovered a hundred years ago, but which now belongs to France. It is just within the Tropic of Capricorn, and lies half way between the Queensland coast of Australia and the Fiji Islands. The capital of this settlement is Nouméa, or Port de France, near the southern extremity of New Caledonia, which is a large island, 250 miles long and fifty broad. It is described by the late Mr. Julius Breachley, in his book relating the "Cruise of H.M.S. Curacoa Among the South Sea Islands in 1865," a handsome volume, with many beautiful illustrations of natural history, published by Messrs. Longman during the present year.

The island of New Caledonia is mountainous, well wooded, and well watered; the valleys are fertile, and the climate seems to be as good as that of Australia, or rather better, as it is not liable to droughts. The scenery is picturesque, the geological formation being similar to that of Norfolk Island and North New Zealand. The whole of New Caledonia abounds in tokens of past volcanic action—fields of lava, beds of ashes, cones of basalt, ridges of trachyte, and craters of eruption. The coasts are fringed with coral-reefs, affording many safe inner passages and smooth harbours in a region of cyclones and hurricanes. The native race of men are like those of Papua or New Guinea, and do not seem capable of civilisation, but their numbers are rapidly decreasing. This country is altogether a less objectionable place of penal exile than the other French convict settlement at Cayenne; it is not quite so hot or so unhealthy, but mosquitoes, vampires, and snakes are to be found here as well as there, and fever and dysentery are too common here also in certain districts. Port de France is

delightfully placed on a peninsula between two bays forming an excellent harbour, with a glorious mountain range behind. Its population, besides the civil and military officials of the French Government, and the troops and convicts, includes some English mercantile agents from Melbourne and Sydney. They have begun to open up the natural wealth of the country, its fine timber, with the resin of the Kauri pine, the mines, and the fisheries. The Isle of Nou, twenty miles in extent, which lies opposite Port de France three miles off, is the chief penitentiary for the convicts under a more severe restraint; while those whose good conduct has deserved some indulgence go to other places, where they may work in the industrial creation of new villages, each protected by a small fort with a detachment of troops.

One of these stations is on the Isle of Pines, thirty miles distant from the south-eastern extremity of New Caledonia. Here is found growing in all its beauty the Araucaria, or Norfolk Island pine, which does not occur in Australia or in New Zealand. From the main island to the Isle of Pines, across the sea, extends a series of rocks and little islets, almost forming a sort of Giants' Causeway to join the one with the other.

The French colonist-convicts have a variety of occupations in their new home. They may till the land, raising maize, sugar, cotton, bananas, and rice; or they may fell timber, gather gum, or net fish; but the most profitable thing is to catch and prepare trepang for the Chinese market. This is a gelatinous sort of fish, a cylinder of blubber, a few inches long, with a fringe of tentacles at one end to capture its food. The trepang are boiled in salt water; afterwards they are cut open and smoke-dried; they are sent to Canton, and fetch a high price as the ingredient of a delicious Chinese soup.

Our illustrations are from a set of photographs presented by Dr. Müller.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

This rifle corps was formed in July, 1869, and now musters over one thousand strong, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell, locomotive superintendent of the East Indian



SILVER PRIZE CUP FOR THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Railway. The corps is distributed over twenty-four stations between Calcutta, Jubulpore, and Delhi—an extent of about 1200 miles. Each station has its own armoury, with rifle-range and drill-ground, and a reserve of ammunition always at hand ready for any contingency. In the event of alarm or sudden attack, several hundred volunteers, fully armed and equipped, could be concentrated on any threatened point in a few hours. The working staff consists of a captain and brevet major from the regular army as inspector and adjutant, assisted by fifteen sergeant-instructors on the unattached list, one of them holding the post as sergeant-major of the corps. The late inspector and adjutant was Captain Fitzroy Stephen, of the fourth battalion Rifle Brigade. When he left India with his regiment he was succeeded by Captain, now Brevet Major, A. Le Mesurier, of the 14th Regiment. These able and zealous officers have raised the corps to a high state of efficiency. The Government of India allows a capitation grant annually of 20 rupees for each effective, and an additional sum of 10 per cent of the capitation grant for distribution in prizes for good shooting. The directors of the East Indian Railway have also given two annual grants of 500 rupees for prizes, and Messrs. Bird and Co., contractors, have given two grants of 300 rupees each for the same purpose. These sums, with money and other prizes given by the officers of the corps, have the effect of stimulating a very active competition in target-practice amongst the volunteers. The prize cup, which is of solid silver, stands about 16 in. high, is of Indian workmanship, and about £50 value. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Private Lawrence Porter, No. 6 Company, East Indian Railway Volunteers, by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, as the best shot at 200, 400, and 500 yards, five rounds at each distance; points obtained, 53. 1872-3." The shooting

is generally very good; the score of 53 points out of a possible 60 by which Private Porter won the cup was very closely approached by a large number of competitors. The volunteers are armed with the short Snider rifle.

## THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The returns of the polling on Thursday week in connection with these elections, showing the relative positions of the candidates on the list, were completed on Saturday morning last by that of the Marylebone district. Appended is a complete list of the results:—

**THE CITY OF LONDON.**—Mr. Alderman Cotton, 5819; Canon Gregory (new member), 5703; Mr. Francis Peek (new member), 5648; Mr. Samuel Morley, 4851. The above were elected. The defeated candidates were: Sir John Bennett, 3522; Mr. Sutton Gover, 3432; Mrs. Burbury, 2136. Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Morley, Sir J. Bennett, and Mr. Gover were former members of the board.

**CHELSEA.**—Dr. Gladstone (new member), 15,472; Mr. Freeman, 15,118; Canon Cromwell, 9273; Rev. Darby Reade (new member), 7360. The unsuccessful were: Rev. R. MacMullen, 5120; Mrs. Arthur Arnold, 3517. Dr. Gladstone states that he has made a point of advocating unsectarian religious education, and fully approves of the past policy of the board in this respect.

**FINSBURY.**—This division was uncontested. Sir Francis Lycett and Mr. Hugh Owen (two of the former members) retired, and their places are filled by the Rev. Robert Maguire and Mr. C. H. Lovell. Both gentlemen are in favour of religious education. Of the former members there were returned Mr. Chatfield Clarke, the Rev. John Rodgers, Mr. E. J. Tabrum, and Mr. Benjamin Lucraft, all of whom are Liberal.

**GREENWICH.**—At the close the poll stood thus:—The Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge (new member), 19,764; Mr. Henry Gover, 13,907; Mr. J. Macgregor, 13,466; the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, 9971. The unsuccessful candidates were—Mr. Broadhurst, 5535; Miss Emily Guest, 3864.

**HACKNEY.**—For the five seats allotted to this district there were eight candidates, and they received votes in the following proportions: Rev. T. B. Stephenson, 19,003; Mr. R. Foster, 15,620; Rev. J. G. Pilkington, 15,578; Rev. J. Picton, 14,240; Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., 14,239. The unsuccessful candidates were Mr. J. Jones, 13,299; Mr. J. H. Crossman, 4928; Mr. W. Sargent, 1391. Of these Mr. Picton, Mr. Crossman, and Mr. Charles Reed were members of the former board. Mr. Reed's committee account for his position on the poll by the fact that he refused to employ canvassers or cabs, and urged his friends all through the borough to give partial support to his former colleagues, and not to plump for him.

**LAMBETH.**—For the five seats there were seven competitors, and the result was as follows: Rev. Evan Daniel, 17,022; Mr. Morgan, 16,092; Mr. E. T. Heller, 14,690; Rev. G. M. Murphy, 12,669; Mr. James Still, 11,938. The two who were unsuccessful were—Mr. Hugh Wallace, 10,764; Rev. F. Tugwell, 4201.

**MARYLEBONE.**—The seven seats for this division were contested by fifteen candidates, who stood on the list thus: Mr. Arthur Mills, 25,999; the Rev. Prebendary Jones, D.D., 16,650; the Rev. Llewellyn Bevan, 14,890; Mr. James Watson, 14,849; Miss Chessar, 12,590; Mr. J. H. Heal, 9486; Mrs. Herbert Cowell, 9336. The following were unsuccessful: The Rev. Dr. Angus, 7833; Mr. L. Mostyn, 7456; Mr. M. Barry, 2189; Mr. Richardson, 2036; Mr. J. T. Hawkins, 1506; Mr. D. Rearden, 510; Mr. J. A. Dyason, 339; Mr. W. Griffiths, 173. Of the seven representatives of this division at the first board, five did not offer themselves for re-election—namely, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, the Rev. Prebendary Thorold, Mr. E. J. Hutchins, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and the Rev. L. Davies. Dr. Angus and Mr. J. Watson sought re-election. The former did not succeed.

**SOUTHWARK.**—In this division, which has four seats at the board, there were seven competitors, and the result was as follows:—Rev. R. M. Martin (new member), 6640; Mr. Alfred Lafone, 4689; Rev. J. Sinclair (new member), 4117; Mr. James Wallace, 3880. In the unsuccessful list were—Mr. T. B. Ingle, 3359; Mr. J. Side, 2497; Mr. W. Hayne, 1787.

**TOWER HAMLETS.**—Six candidates struggled for the five seats in this constituency, and five of them belonged to the late board. The return was as given here:—Mr. E. H. Currie, 40,264; Rev. J. Bardsley (new member), 22,587; Mr. E. M. Buxton, 19,276; Mr. T. Scrutton, 14,875; Mr. A. Langdale, 14,451. The losing candidate was Mr. W. Pearce, 10,614.

**WESTMINSTER.**—Two of the representatives of this division at the late board—viz., Lord Mahon, M.P., and Mr. C. E. Mudie—did not seek re-election, and the contest, strictly speaking, was for those two seats. It resulted in the following return:—Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., 8488; Mr. George Potter (new member), 8114; the Rev. Dr. Rigg, 6433; Lord Napier of Ettrick (new member), 6032; the Rev. Canon Barry, 5999. The non-elected candidate was Mr. G. T. Miller, 5732.

The Duke of Bedford, being desirous of marking his sense of the services of Lord Lawrence and of the board over which his Lordship has presided, has made a donation of £1000 to the "Lawrence Scholarship" fund. This scholarship, which is open to girls as well as boys, is one of five which have now been placed in the hands of the School Board for London, to enable children to pass from the public elementary schools of the metropolis to schools of a higher grade.

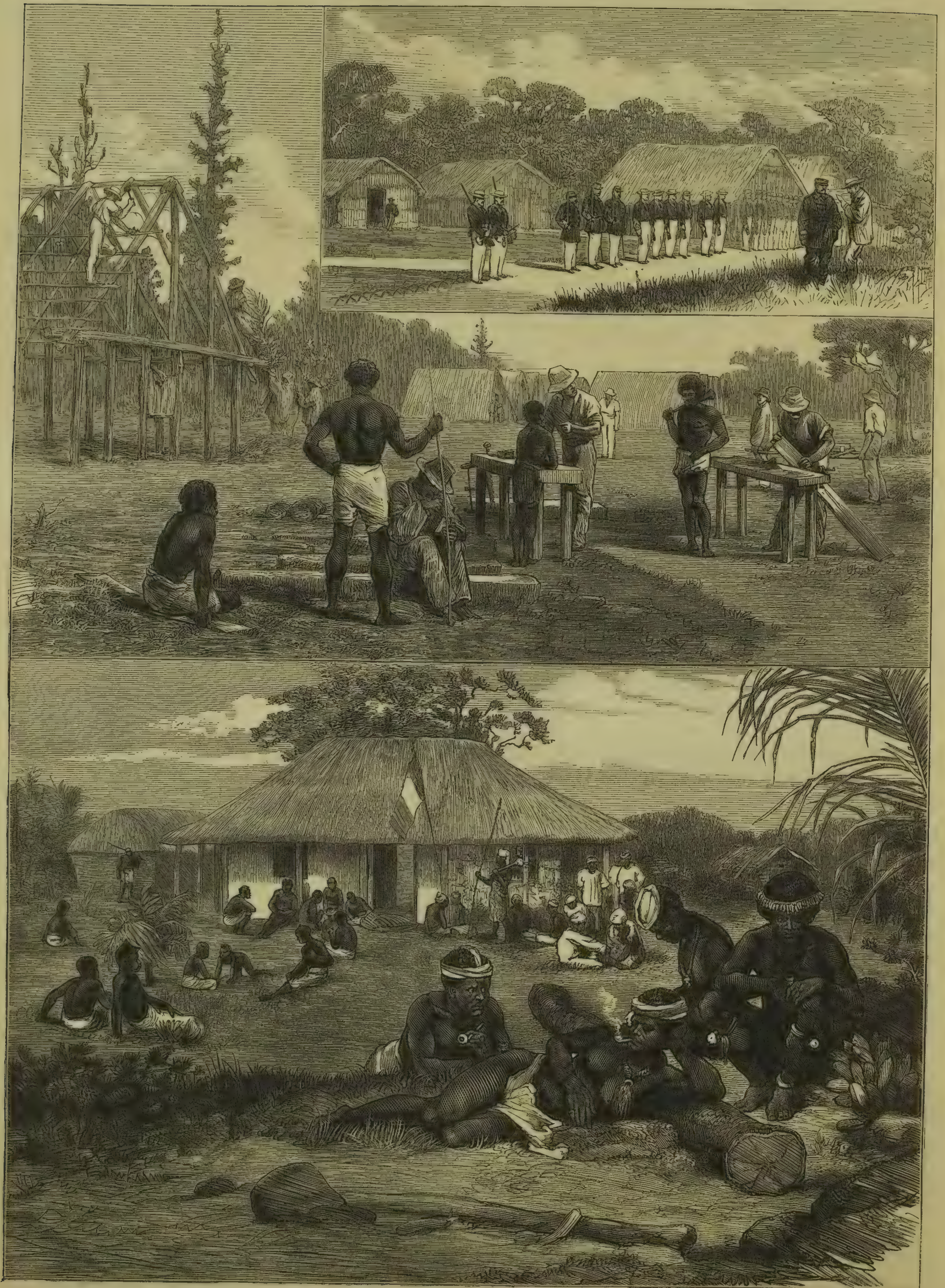
Mr. S. G. Rathbone, a Nonconformist, has been elected chairman of the Liverpool School Board. For the office of vice-chairman there were two nominees, but of these Mr. James Whitty (Roman Catholic) withdrew in favour of Dr. Hume (Churchman), who was accordingly elected. At Wolverhampton the Church candidates, through the support of the Roman Catholic member of the board, secured both the chairmanship and the vice-chairmanship. Mr. Herbert Birley (Churchman) was unanimously elected chairman of the Manchester board. There were two proposals for vice-chairman—Mr. Dale (Churchman) and Dr. J. Watts (Unsectarian), but the former was elected by a majority of eight to five.

An extensive addition to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital was opened on Monday, in the presence of a large company of the county gentry.

The following officers were installed Military Knights of Windsor, on Monday, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle:—Captain Godwin on the Royal foundation, and Captains Donovan and M'Inness on the lower foundation.

The number of sets of plans deposited in the Private Bill Office of the Board of Trade is this year 241. Of these 121 relate to railways, five to tramways, sixty-eight to gas, water, road, harbour, pier, and miscellaneous schemes, while forty-seven are projects in which the promoters elect to proceed by way of provisional orders.





1. PARADE. 2. CONVICTS' HOUSES. 3. GOVERNOR'S HOUSE AND NATIVES.  
SKETCHES IN THE ISLE OF PINES, NEW CALEDONIA.





SKETCHES IN JAPAN : THE PAPPENBERG, OR ISLAND OF TAKABOKO.

## SKETCHES IN JAPAN.

Our Special Artist lately in China and Japan contributes a view of the Pappenberg, or Island of Takaboko, near Nagasaki. He observes that in the year 1622 this rock was the scene of a fearful tragedy. The Japanese then began a fearful persecution of the Christians in Decima and Nagasaki and its neighbourhood, and led some thousands of them to one of the perpendicular cliffs of the Pappenberg, men, women, and children. A cross was placed on the ground, and each person had the choice of treading on it, or of being hurled from the top of the rock. Many hundreds, it is said, chose the

fearful alternative, and by their deaths have given to this small island a celebrity of horror. It is situated at the entrance to the harbour of Nagasaki. At the present day it is well wooded; still its steep, rocky sides may be seen, telling how well adapted it was for the dreadful purpose of death. The Portuguese discovered Japan, some say in 1534, others in 1539; and St. Francis Xavier arrived there in 1549, leading a mission of Jesuits, he being the prominent head of the order in all the ports of India subject to Portugal. His mission was successful, but provoked a fierce persecution. It is stated that the town of Simabara, only a few miles from Nagasaki, was, a few years afterwards, utterly destroyed, and 30,000 Christians were buried

in its ruins. Let us hope now that such scenes will belong only to "Old Japan." The Mikado's Government has established the law of full toleration of all religions. The old Shintoo faith is declared to be the State religion, yet Buddhism has not been suppressed, it has only been disconnected with the State. There are English and American missionaries of various kinds in Japan, but their progress is very slow in comparison to that of the Jesuits in former days. An American missionary, indeed, went home the other day, and reported that he had converted the Mikado. He produced a great sensation by this among his own people, but the fact is doubted in Japan, though very extraordinary novelties have recently been introduced there.



HOTA, THE CAPITAL OF LAHEJ, NEAR ADEN.



## BY THE WAY.

Contempt is instinctively felt at the cowardly conduct of our ally the Fantee, whom neither prods from the umbrella of an officer nor taunts and blows from an excited spouse can rouse to vengeance any more than the Needy Knife-grinder could be stimulated to action. But cowardice is of no country, or rather is of every country. A flagrant specimen of the British Fantee has been produced in a police-court this week. In one of the lower neighbourhoods a woman was much annoyed by a couple of roughts who stood at her door tossing for money, and using foul language. She asked them to go away, and was jeered at, on which she menaced them with the police. Thereupon they knocked her down, rolled her in the gutter, and kicked her. One of them, wishing to use still stronger arguments against prudishness, went into her room to fetch her poker. But there sat her husband by the fire. He had been ear-witness to the scene and to the cries of his wife. "But," said the poor woman, quite naturally, "he was afraid to come out and help me because the two men were the terror of the neighbourhood." The scoundrels are sent for trial, and we hope that they will have an unusually severe sentence, to which we trust that the soundest flogging may be added—surely the case is of the garotting sort. But what is to be said to the husband, who, with a poker at his hand, sits in his chimney-corner, while his wife is being maltreated. Of course this British artisan's house is his castle, and he has a right to stay in it or leave it at his will. But we cannot think that the other women of the neighbourhood might—of course, without violence or objectionable expressions—interview him and represent to him that such exceeding forbearance from taking the law into his own hand was scarcely compatible with his engagements to his wife, and might intimate that in such a case he might have taken the poker and with a couple of blows have diminished the amount of "terrorism" in that court. However, it will be said in his favour, and doubtless it is a point, that he did not hand his poker to the assailants of his wife. The district should be proud of its Fantee.

"After compliments," as the Chinese begin their letters—that is to say, after observing that we mean no contempt of court by an observation on an incident in a trial—it may be remarked that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's eyesight is much better than was that of another learned Judge. The latter, being addressed by a counsel without his robes, said, "Mr. Buzfuz, I hear your voice, but I cannot see you. You had better make yourself visible to the eye of the Court." Mr. Whalley, not robbed, essayed to speak in the Tichborne case on Tuesday, and the Chief Justice beheld him and demanded what he meant. Thereupon Mr. Whalley proposed to be heard as one of the public; but this idea was received with even more disfavour, and the present member for Peterborough was sternly ordered to sit down—some slight reluctance to obey the order being followed by a still more peremptory mandate. However, Mr. Whalley relieved his mind, later, by giving bail for the appearance of a witness for the defence whom the Court thought ought certainly to be kept within call.

We believe that the remark that it is the busiest men who can always find time for everything, while the semi-engaged man is always making complaints of want of time, may have been heard before. Its revival may be excused by a brilliant illustration. Mr. Gladstone may reasonably be held to have as much upon his mind and his hands as any gentleman in the kingdom. Yet his vocations do not prevent him from finding leisure to compose a letter to one of the higher class of periodicals, setting forth his views on the doctrine, or heresy, called Evolution. The word in its most exalted sense has not found its way into any of the numerous English dictionaries so ably described in an article in the new number of the *Quarterly*; but Mr. Gladstone understands it as representing the deity by which Providence is dismissed from the labour of taking care of the world, which is considered to be bound, hard and fast, by certain immutable laws. It is needless to point out to candid readers, whether Churchmen or seculars, to what issue Evolution would lead; nor has Mr. Gladstone done more than state his complete abhorrence of the theory. We may note, too, that there has been a renewal of the outrageously insolent attempt to fix on Mr. Gladstone the charge of being privately a Roman Catholic. He has condescended to answer, curtly; but we think such accusations may best be treated by him with the contempt which is felt for them by all decent persons.

The eminent painter of "The Derby Day" and of "The Railway Station" merits the thanks of the artistic world for endeavouring to bring a vexed question to a settlement. He, like most other artists, desires to have photographic copies of his works, to keep as refreshment to memory. He orders certain copies from a company, and supposes the negatives to be included in the price he pays. But the company refuse to take this view, and defy him. Now, if the law be not clear on the subject, it should be made clear; and there are several members of Parliament who are deeply interested in art, and whom art might look to to have legislation set straight. Why the makers of photographic copies, prepared for a private purpose, should seek to retain the negatives we do not see, because certainly they have no right to sell a single print to anybody but the artist who employed them. The only plea we can imagine is that the artist might desire other copies, and might employ other persons to work them. To compare very small things with greater, it is very difficult to get your card-plate or monogram-die out of the maker's hands, not because he can use it for anybody else, but because you might take it to another tradesman. On the other hand, it may be contended that an artist asks and pays for copies of his work, not for any part of the mechanical tools by which those copies are obtained. But as an artist is liable (as has been shown this week), by the fraud or failure of the holder of negatives, to have copies of his work improperly sold, conduct which it is difficult and expensive to repress, we suggest that a brief Act declaratory of rights should occupy the House of Commons some night. It would take almost as much time as is wasted on a question and answer about some poacher in gaol being made to eat Australian meat, or some tramp-thief being harshly addressed by a rural justice.

We suggest that the Home-Rulers who talk about "the rich, deep heart of Ireland" being with them should prove the fact by a prosaic but yet a crucial test. "Those who part with money never feign," says an old dramatist. If Ireland has so much confidence in the leaders of Home Rule as to confide to them her future, her honour, her prosperity, surely she will not withhold the testimony of confidence we propose. Let these gentlemen agitators establish a "Home Rule Bank of Ireland," with Mr. Isaac Butt, Mr. Sullivan of Cork, and other distinguished patriots as the trustees. Then let Irishmen be invited to take their money out of all the Saxon banks, savings banks, and the like, and deposit it at the Home Rule establishment, taking, of course, such interest and dividends as will be satisfactory to enthusiastic but thrifty patriots. A few millions carried to such a bank would do more to make England believe that Ireland is for Home Rule than all the blatant orations that could be delivered in the four provinces.

## THE ARABS AND TURKS AT ADEN.

The British military station at Aden, in the south-western corner of the Arabian peninsula, near the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the entrance to the Red Sea, has lately been disturbed by a threatened conflict between the forces of the Turkish Empire in Arabia and the native Sultan of Lahej, a district adjacent to Aden and under the virtual protection of Great Britain. This Sultan had been summoned by the Turkish Governor of Yemen, the neighbouring province, to do homage to the Sultan of Turkey, and when he refused to do so a rebellion, led by his two brothers, was excited by Turkish instigation. The Sultan of Lahej fought and defeated the insurgents, upon which his rebel brothers shut themselves up in a fort only a mile from the Sultan's palace at Hota. They sent to the nearest Turkish commander, offering to surrender the whole territory of Lahej to the Turks in return for the assistance they needed. A detachment of Turkish soldiery was thereupon dispatched by night on camels, and was admitted into the fort. The Lahej Sultan, of course, demanded the aid of the British Political Resident at Aden, from whom he receives a yearly subsidy. On Oct. 27 General Schneider sent a force to Lahej consisting of a hundred men of the 105th Light Infantry, 130 of the 2nd Grenadier Bombay Native Infantry, fifty Sappers, two mountain guns, and one 6-pounder Armstrong gun, all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Mackenzie, of the 105th. They marched to Hota, a distance of twenty-six miles, while General Schneider and Captain Hunter, the Resident and Assistant at Aden, also went to Lahej to superintend the course of affairs. In the mean time our Foreign Office, learning by telegraph what had been done, addressed a remonstrance to the Turkish Government at Constantinople, and the result was that the Turkish troops were ordered to be withdrawn from Lahej; the rebel brothers of the Arab Sultan were given up to him, and the fort is to be demolished. We are indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Edwardes, commanding the 2nd Bombay Native Infantry, for two sketches of the town and fort of Hota, one of which is shown in our Engraving. The palace of the Sultan of Lahej appears to the left hand, and the fort which was held by the Turks for his rebel brothers is on the right hand, seen in the distance. The surrounding country is green and fertile, very unlike that nearer to Aden.

## MUSIC.

Mr. Walter Bache's annual evening concert has always a peculiar importance attached to it—first, from the engagement of a numerous and efficient orchestra; next, from the special features included in the programmes. The tenth occasion took place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week, when Dr. von Bülow conducted. The orchestral pieces performed were Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," Liszt's elaborate and richly-instrumented pieces, "Tasso" and "Orpheus" (from the series entitled *Poèmes Symphoniques*), and his brilliant march, "Vom Fels Zum Meer." All these were splendidly played by a very full band of first-rate performers. Our readers need scarcely be reminded that Mr. Bache is a pianist of the first class, and his own performances are always among the prominent attractions of his concerts. On Thursday week these were heard in Liszt's arrangements, with orchestra, of Schubert's great fantasia in C, and Weber's polonaise in E major (both originally written for pianoforte solo), and in three unaccompanied pieces by Chopin, Raff, and Schumann. In each instance Mr. Bache was greeted with loud and general applause. Among the many specialties of this interesting concert was the admirable declamation of Madame Otto-Alvsleben in the scene of Isolde's death, forming the close of the third act of Wagner's opera, "Tristan und Isolde." The dramatic power of the music, and its fine performance, produced a profound impression, and it had to be repeated. Madame Alvsleben also sang some lieder by Brahms, Rubinstein, and Franz, accompanied by Dr. von Bülow.

Simultaneously with Mr. Bache's evening concert the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society were performing Handel's "Israel in Egypt," which was given with the vast forces of this institution, numbering nearly 1200 chorists and instrumentalists. With this gigantic power the noble choruses told with great effect. The solo-singers were Misses Edith Wynne and S. Ferrari, Madame Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. K. Gedge. The oratorio was given with the additional accompaniments of Mr. G. A. Macfarren. Mr. Barnby conducted. A special feature in the performance was the transference of the duet for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," to the male chorists, by whom it was sung with such effect that it had to be repeated.

The Crystal Palace Concert of Saturday included the performance of two works for the first time there—Beethoven's cantata, "The Praise of Music," and Sir Sterndale Bennett's new sonata for pianoforte solo, entitled "The Maid of Orleans." The former was originally produced in haste (under the title of "Der Glorreiche Augenblick") for performance on the occasion of the meeting of the allied Sovereigns at Vienna in 1814. After Beethoven's death it was adapted to another text and brought out as "Preis der Tonkunst." Although far from being one of his best works, there is much that is beautiful, with frequent indications of power and genius, in the cantata. The soprano recitative, "Whence art thou?" and the air, "Join with me" (the latter with incidental choral passages) were very effectively given, on Saturday, by Madame Otto-Alvsleben; an important accessory in the accompaniment to the air being the violin obbligato, which was skilfully played by Herr Straus. Although far simpler in style, quite as beautiful is the cavatina, "Never more shall sorrow," with its choral repetition. This solo was well sung by Miss Spiller. Among other effective pieces were the quartet, "Be evermore united," and the grand final chorus, "Then sing me." The incidental tenor and bass solos of the cantata were sung by Mr. V. Rigby and Mr. G. Fox, and the work throughout was generally well rendered in its orchestral and vocal features, the chorists having been the members of the Crystal Palace choir. An earlier hearing (in London) of the sonata referred to was its performance by Dr. von Bülow at his recital of last Wednesday fortnight, as previously noticed. Its rendering and execution by Mr. Franklin Taylor on Saturday evinced careful preparation and thoughtful study. Another fine solo instrumental performance was that of Herr Straus in portions of Spohr's sixth violin concerto. Miscellaneous vocal pieces by Madame Alvsleben, Mr. Rigby, and Mr. Fox, and the overture to "Der Freischütz," completed an interesting programme. The concert of to-day (Saturday) is to be commemorative of the death of Mozart, this being the anniversary of the event.

Dr. Hans von Bülow's third recital took place on Wednesday, when his programme included the great solo sonata of Beethoven, op. 106, in B flat—that leviathan work which is the despair of most pianists.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert (as at the previous Saturday afternoon performance) Dr. Hans von Bülow was again the pianist; his performances on Monday having been

in Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's new solo sonata, "The Maid of Orleans;" Rubinstein's sonata for piano and violoncello (op. 18), with Signor Piatti, and Beethoven's trio in D (from op. 70), with the same violoncellist and Madame Norman-Néruda, who was also the leading violinist in the string quartet (Haydn's in G, from op. 64). Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist.

Mr. Henry Holmes's Musical Evenings, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, have maintained their interest throughout the four concerts which have already taken place. At that of last Wednesday the programme included Mendelssohn's string quartet in E flat (from op. 44), Mozart's quintet in C, and Schubert's duo in A for piano and violin. But one more concert remains, the date of which is Dec. 17.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre have come to a close. They commenced on Aug. 16, and have been maintained with great spirit and consequent success—their career being necessarily stopped on account of the preparations for the forthcoming Christmas pantomime. For this (Saturday), the final night, many special attractions are promised, the occasion being that of M. Rivière's benefit.

The report and accounts of the recent Bristol Musical Festival have just been presented at a meeting of guarantors. The sale of tickets realised over £5700, and the expenditure left a balance (including 100 gs. presented by Mr. Sims Reeves, because of his indisposition and consequent inability to sing at some of the concerts) of £270. It was agreed to keep the odd pounds in hand, and give £100 each to the hospital and infirmary.

At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Festival Committee it was reported that the result showed a balance of over £1600 to be handed over to the Glasgow Western Infirmary, for whose benefit the festival was held. The committee were re-appointed to make arrangements for the next festival, and for establishing a resident orchestra in Glasgow.

Sir Robert P. Stewart, Mus. Doc., Trinity College, Dublin, has been elected musical director of the Philharmonic Society in that city, vice Mr. H. Bussell, resigned.

From Nice we hear of the success, on the Italian Opera stage there, of a young English tenor singer who has adopted the name of Ugo Talbo, and was very favourably received in his recent début as the Duke in "Rigoletto."

One of Richard Wagner's favourite projects is about to be realised. An opera-school for the cultivation and training of stage-singers is to be associated with the famous theatre at Bayreuth, the cost being defrayed out of the Royal exchequer and the management intrusted to the Intendence of Royal Stages. The project has already been approved by the King of Bavaria.

## THEATRES.

## STRAND.

The example of reviving, in an abridged version, our old comedies, is an expedient of such obvious advantage to managers that, if successful in one or two instances, it is sure to be followed. It has been already tried with benefit at the Strand Theatre; and therefore we have no reason to be surprised that Mrs. Cowley's comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem" was chosen for Miss Ada Swanborough's benefit, and repeated on Saturday. It is likely to form a feature in the bills for some time. Miss Swanborough, as Letitia Hardy, has many qualifications for the character. Her assumption of the hoyden, in order to awaken some feeling in her future husband, though it be of disgust, lay clearly within her means, and the manner in which she sustained the temporary rôle was full of humour and tact. Her appearance at the masquerade where, as the fine lady, she succeeds in obtaining her husband's admiration, was thoroughly satisfactory. In the abridgment of the play some incidents are necessarily dropped which served to render the plot less improbable, and for the same reason there is a want of light and shade in the disposition of the events and persons. The play, as now performed, is adequately cast. Mr. W. H. Terriss, as Doricourt, the travelled gallant, looked like a gentleman and scholar who had made himself familiar with the free manners of the Continent; nor did he overstep the mark, except perhaps in the simulated mad scene. Its extravagance was, however, probably intentional, and adopted to show that he was not really mad, according to the stage-directions embodied in the text. Sir George Touchwood was significantly rendered by Mr. F. Roland; and Mr. Hardy, in the hands of Mr. C. H. Stephenson, found an able representative. Flutter is an important character, and was gallily supported by Mr. Harry Cox. One of the best-sustained characters was the Widow Rackett, and the credit of this is due to Miss S. Turner. Miss Nelly Bromley looked charming as Lady Francis Touchwood. The costumes selected were costly and graceful; but the scenery, though appropriate, is not new.

## ROYALTY.

From Mr. James Albery we always expect not only something new, but something singular and startling. On Saturday we had both, in the shape of a comedy called "Married," the joint production, we believe, of Mr. Albery and the late Mr. T. W. Robertson. It is very difficult to trace the fable of the new drama, which turns upon a sham marriage of a very improbable type, in which a Scotch pastor is deceived by two young ladies, Miss Anne Day (Miss Henrietta Hodson) and Miss Emily Spottiswoode (Miss Anne Temple). The latter lady, disguised in her brother's clothes, goes through the ceremony in his name with the former, thus leading to perplexities which can only be got rid of by the burning down of the church and the destruction of the registry. Robert Spottiswoode, the brother, is supposed to be at the time in Australia; nevertheless, M'Still (Mr. J. Clarke), the butler of the establishment, is induced by the merry young ladies to believe that he has actually married Miss Anne. When Robert appears on the scene, the mystified M'Still further mystifies the young man, who believes that his innuendoes apply to a Miss Lucy Sandys (Miss Augusta Wilton), with whom he is himself in love, and who is, besides, an heiress and the ward of "Aunt Anne," as Miss Day is always called. As to Miss Day herself, the father of Miss Spottiswoode, Sir Hume Spottiswoode (Mr. W. H. Stephens), has formed a matrimonial design upon her fortune; but his intentions are frustrated by the arrival of Anconum, who informs him of his son's marriage already with the lady. Further complications ensue. Report says that the ship in which Robert sailed has been lost, and that every soul perished. We are next made acquainted with Lucy Sandys, travelling on the Continent with Aunt Anne and M'Still, followed by Robert Spottiswoode and one Pomfret Penn (Mr. E. T. Webber), who has determined to secure the supposed widow. The latter come up with the ladies, and Robert, on announcing himself, is treated as an impostor by Aunt Anne, who appeals to Penn for protection, and thus unconsciously flatters his hopes. In this state of things a junior partner of the firm of Scroggy and Pipstick is introduced, who is determined to arrest the supposed impersonator of Robert; but, before his design can be accomplished, Robert and his father have interviewed each other. The plot now hastens to a conclusion. Robert, armed with the certificate of marriage,



confronts Aunt Anne; and, after a deal of farcical business, all parties become aware of their proper relationships, Miss Day pairing off with the convenient Pomfret Penn. Thus the chapter of queer accidents comes to an end. Throughout it was admirably played, and ought, we think, to command success, notwithstanding some eccentricities in the conduct of the piece—which, perhaps, are calculated rather to puzzle than to please a commonplace audience.

## OLYMPIC.

Mr. J. Mortimer has been ambitious of placing on the English stage a fair version of Beaumarchais's famous comedy, which conducted in so marked a degree to the French Revolution, under the title of "The School for Intrigue." It is rendered in four acts, and exceedingly well placed on the boards, with some charming new scenery; nevertheless, the audience of Monday did not seem to understand the importance of the appeal. Such a work ought not to be hastily reviewed. We therefore take time for its full consideration.

## PRINCESS'S.

We regret to find that Mrs. Rousby has been seriously indisposed and unable to continue the performance of the interesting part of the patient Griselda; but her place has been satisfactorily supplied by Miss Marie Henderson, who, though suddenly called upon to assume the part, has proved herself equal to the occasion.

After a brief visit to America, Mark Twain has returned to London, and again taken up his quarters at the Hanover-square Rooms with a series of repetitions of his successful lecture on "Our Fellow-Savages of the Sandwich Islands."

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LORD THOMAS CECIL.

Lord Thomas Cecil, who died, on the 29th ult., at 6, Granville-place, was the second son of Henry, first Marquis of Exeter, by Sarah, his second wife, daughter of Thomas Hoggins, Esq., of Bolas, in the county of Salop, and was thus brother to Brownlow, second Marquis of Exeter, father of the present Marquis, A.D.C. to the Queen. Lord Thomas was born Jan. 1, 1797, and entered the Army in 1816. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, attained the rank of Colonel in the Army in 1846, and subsequently retired. He married, Aug. 8, 1838, Lady Sophia Lennox, daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, K.G.

## SIR H. L. PRESTON, BART.

Sir Henry Lindsay Preston, Bart., of Valleyfield, in the county of Perth, died at Bath on the 25th ult. He was born, Feb. 18, 1789, the second son of Sir Robert Preston, seventh Bart., by Euphemia, his wife, daughter of John Preston, Esq., of Gorton; and was brother to Sir Robert Preston, eighth Baronet, whom he succeeded Oct. 23, 1858. Sir Henry, who was a magistrate for Berwickshire, served formerly in the Royal Navy; he became a Commander in 1830, and Captain on the retired list in 1856. He was never married.

## SIR H. J. BROWNRIGG.

Sir Henry John Brownrigg, C.B., died, on the 25th ult., at his residence, 12, Talbot-square, Hyde Park. He was born in 1798, the eldest son of the late General Thomas Brownrigg, by Anne, his wife, daughter of R. Shearman, Esq., and was nephew to General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G.C.B. Sir Henry was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the 95th Regiment in 1815. In 1828 he joined the constabulary, and held the post of Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland from 1858 to 1865. He was made a C.B. in 1857, and created a Knight Bachelor in 1859. He married, in 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cooke.

## THE HON. THE CHAMPION DYMOKE.

The Rev. John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, in the county of Lincoln, the Honourable the Queen's Champion, died at Naples, on the 22nd ult. He was born Oct. 8, 1804, the second son of the Rev. John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, Prebendary of Lincoln, by Amelia Jane Alice, his wife, daughter of Admiral Elphinstone, of the Russian navy, and represented in the direct male line the ancient house of Dymoke, in which has vested, since the reign of Richard II., the chivalrous office of Champion. When William the Conqueror granted the manor of Scrivelsby to Robert de Marmon, he affixed a condition that it should be held by grand serjeantry, "to perform the duties of Champion at the King's Coronation;" and thus the peculiar office originated. Eventually a coheir of Philip de Marmon married Sir Thomas de Ludlow; and their granddaughter and heir, Margaret de Ludlow, becoming possessed of Scrivelsby, carried to her husband, Sir John Dymoke, the Championship and the lands to which it was attached. The Rev. John Dymoke, whose death we record, married, Nov. 22, 1830, Mary Ann, daughter and heir of the Rev. Clement Madeley, D.D., and leaves one son, Henry Lionel. Mr. Dymoke succeeded, April 28, 1865, to the property of his brother, Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., who performed the duties of Champion at the memorable coronation of King George IV.

At Dundee, on Monday, the foundation-stone of a church, built for the Rev. Mr. Knight by the congregation which has seceded with him from the Free Church of Scotland, was laid by the Provost, in the presence of the two members for the borough and a large number of the leading citizens of Dundee.

At a crowded meeting of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, held in Leamington on Monday night, Mr. Arch stated the results of his mission to Canada, and strongly advocated the emigration of labourers thither as a means of improving their condition.

We are glad to be informed that the announcement of the death of Mr. Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, which appeared in our last issue, is incorrect; and we are happy to be able to state further that all unpleasant symptoms have disappeared, and that there is good reason to anticipate Mr. Bell's complete recovery.

Mr. Bright has written a letter on the licensing system, in which he states that he does not approve of the magistrates exercising the licensing power, which would be better placed in the hands of town councils, subject to certain limitations. He would have been glad if the management of elementary schools had been placed in the hands of the municipal authorities.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

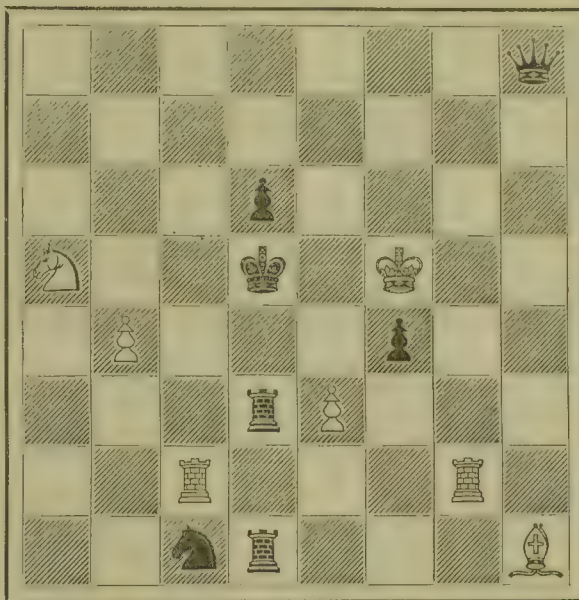
\* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

CIVIS.—The Chess Record is no longer an independent organ of chess. It now forms part of the Philadelphia Intelligencer, which is published fortnightly.  
G. B. S.—The position you have sent does not admit of a mate in three moves; and, if it did, there would be nothing problematical in it.  
W. LEWIS WOOD.—Your problem is far too simple for publication, even after the correction.  
T. T. C.—The "Chessplayer's Handbook," published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy.  
V. GORGAS.—It shall have due attention.  
W. E.—See the notice to "Lemuel" in our No. for Nov. 15.  
SABRETTACHE, TH. RIENNER of Breinen.—The question was answered by us last week.  
AMATEUR.—You can hardly oblige us more. The chess problems of inexperienced and careless composers give much more trouble than they are worth.  
J. KEET.—Your description is not intelligible to us. Be good enough to make a diagram of the position to which you refer.  
G. F. S.—You will find the definition you ask for in the work first mentioned by you.  
J. H. BLACKBURNE, N. FIDDELL.—Received, with thanks.  
CHAM, PETER.—Never write the solution of a chess problem under the diagram, but at the back of it.  
BUNOY.—We saw the allusion to a Norwich chess journal of which you speak, but have never seen the journal itself nor ever heard of its existence before.  
LEDEBURY.—Intending subscribers to the collection of chess problems about to be issued by Messrs. J. and W. T. Pierce should send their subscription (5s.) to J. Pierce, M.A., Copthill House, Bedford.  
G. T. E.—The Amateur is a monthly magazine containing chess, draughts, riddles, &c., edited by Mr. James Chatto, of 7, Granville-square, W.C., to whom we must refer you for further particulars.  
F. MALVERN.—Several of the games are in type, and will appear in due course.  
O. A. R. DUBOUX.—Accept our thanks. A reply shall be sent by letter in a few days.  
G. L.—Your attention is obliging; but at the moment we have a score of Knights' Tours unexamined.  
T. C. S.—Our correspondent who supplied us with the notice failed to send the game to which you refer as one where Mr. Blackburne turned the tables on his opponent by adopting the style of Morphy, so we are unable to enlighten you.  
J. G. Ispwich.—The problems sent to us for publication ought not to have been sent to other papers for the same purpose.  
FAIRFAX, B., G. D., and Others.—The author of Problem No. 1552 admits that it can be solved by—1. B takes R, &c.  
THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1552 has been received from M. D.—Fidèle—G. S. P.—Conrad—Ebony—Sigma—Try Again—H. P.—W. B. E.—R. P. T.—M. P.—East Marden—Harry—T. Wilson Morris—D. D.—Joseph Janion—E. K.—Manfred and Man Midway—Beta—Lionel—F. H. W.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—N. R.—Otho—T. H. D.—Box and Cox—Caliph—Tom-tom—Lola—Ralph and Geraldine—Phiz—Wanstead.

## PROBLEM No. 1554.

By the Rev. N. BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The subjoined Game, between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and HAMEL, will amply repay the student for any pains he may bestow upon its examination. It is capably played on both sides, from the opening to the conclusion.—(Pianchetto.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	14. B takes B	Kt takes B
2. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	15. P takes Kt	Q takes R
3. P to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	16. P takes R P (ch)	K to R sq
4. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	17. Kt to K R 5th	P to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	18. Kt to K B 4th	K takes P
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	19. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	20. Kt to K Kt 6th	Q takes Q P (ch)
8. Kt to K 2nd	Castles	21. K to R sq	K R to K sq
9. Castles	B takes Kt	22. R to Q sq	Q to Q B 6th
10. P takes B	Kt to K Kt 3rd	23. P to K 5th	
11. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to Q R 3rd		
12. P to K B 4th	Q to Q B 2nd		
13. P to K B 5th			

The advance of this Pawn was evidently the result of a profound calculation, and leads presently to positions of singular interest.

Q takes Q B P

This, though dangerous, was compulsory; for the retreat of the Kt would have been followed by the still further advance of White's daring Pawn, to the utter ruin of Black's game.

This and the two succeeding moves of Mr. Blackburne are very fine.

Unconscious, quite, of the subtle purpose for which his adversary played the Bishop to Kt 5th.

Admirably played. Black has no means whatever, after this, to avert defeat.

Kt to B 7th (ch)

Resigns.

## VIENNA CONGRESS.

Another Game in the Tourney.—(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Rosenthal).	BLACK (Mr. Bird).	WHITE (Mr. Rosenthal).	BLACK (Mr. Bird).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B to K R 6th	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P		
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th		
5. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th		
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd		
7. P takes Kt	P takes B		
8. Q to K 2nd (ch)	B to K 3rd		
9. Q takes P (ch)	Kt to Q B 3rd		
10. P takes P	R to K Kt sq		
11. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 2nd		
12. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 3rd		
13. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q 3rd		
14. Kt to K 2nd	R takes P		
15. Castles			

The first meeting of the winter session was held at the house of the president, C. Tomlinson, Esq., F.R.S., Highgate, when the following consultation game was played:—

## King's Kt's Opening.

BLACK (Messrs. Tomlinson, Seymour, and Spalding.)	WHITE (Messrs. W. Seymour, Jackson, and Holt.)	BLACK (Messrs. Tomlinson, Seymour, and Spalding.)	WHITE (Messrs. W. Seymour, Jackson, and Holt.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. P takes B	B takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. P takes B	Q R to K sq (ch)
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	21. K to B sq	P to Q 5th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q 4th	22. Q R to K sq	R to K 6th
5. P to Q 3rd	Castles		
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
7. B to K R 4th	P to Q 3rd		
8. P to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 4th		
9. B to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
10. Kt to Q R 4th	P to Q B 3rd		
11. Kt takes B	Q to Q R 4th (ch)		
12. Q to Q 2nd	Q takes Kt		
13. Kt takes Kt	Kt to K Kt 3rd		
14. Kt takes K B P	P to Q 4th		
15. Kt takes R P (ch)	Kt to K 2nd		
16. P takes P	P takes P		
17. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 5th		
18. B takes Kt	P takes B		
19. Kt to K Kt 4th			

If they had taken the Pawn with Queen, their opponents could have played Kt to K 5th a vindictive reply.

The time for adjourning having now arrived, and Mr. Pierce, with his allies, admitted their attack to be exhausted, unanimously resigned the game.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Under the very clever management of Mr. Verrall, the Croydon steeplechases have always proved successful; but the meeting held last week fairly eclipsed all its predecessors, and Croydon, as an "illegitimate" fixture, is now second in interest only to Liverpool. This popularity is, no doubt, partly owing to extraneous causes. The date of the meeting, just at the end of the flat-racing season, is happily chosen; and then the course is within easy reach of town, and, though by no means so difficult as the Liverpool country, the long four miles at Croydon are not altogether such mere racing as has been represented, as Cramoisi and the unlucky Scarrington can amply testify; so that owners of racers and hunters are pretty equally satisfied. As a general rule, the hurdle-races fall to the ex-racers and the steeplechases to the hunters; but on the present occasion the exiles from the flat took more than a fair share of the honours, as they not only carried off all the important hurdle-races, but actually secured the Great Metropolitan itself. St. Aubyn, the winner of the chase, is a very well-bred horse, being an own brother to Mr. Merry's famous racer, St. Mungo; and, though he carried but a light weight and beat the moderate Silvermere by only a head, we should not be surprised if he has a great future before him. At any rate, he seems to be a generous horse and a good stayer, and what is very important in steeplechasing, eminently teachable, for his victory was attained after only a few months' schooling to his new business. Of those behind St. Aubyn we think Fantôme alone will make anything of a name for himself, as Dora, the favourite, is a mere rat; Silvermere never shows to much advantage, except at Croydon; Congress cannot stay; Master Mowbray is too slow and old; and the remainder, with the possible exception of Phrynie, are very moderate. The chief hurdle-race was won by Dr. Temple, and the very useful Derviche carried off no less than three steeplechases for his owner, Lord Marcus Beresford. It is worth noticing that St. Aubyn could only secure the fourth place in the hurdle-race, from which we may infer that stamina rather than speed is his forte.

We are indebted to the Sportsman for the following list of the principal winning jockeys on the flat during the past season:—

[From Jan. 1 to Nov. 21, 1873, inclusive.]  
(Compiled from the Racing Calendar.)

Names.	Mounts.	First.	Second.	Third.	Unplaced.	w.o.
Archer, F. . . . .	422†	107	78	57	180	1
Butler, D. . . . .	153†	26	23	25	79	0
Cannon, T. . . . .	203††	82	69	34	108	1
Constable . . . . .	393†††	109	54	60	170	0
Chaloner, T. . . . .	135†	18	31	19	67	0
Custance, H. . . . .	90†	16	14	15	45	2
Fordham, G. . . . .	219††	86	50	22	55	7
French, T. . . . .	118††	34	29	16	39	2
Glover, T. . . . .	193†	26	22	34	111	0
Goater, J. . . . .	102††	21	17	17	47	1
Huxtable . . . . .	214	20	20	31	127	1
Jeffery, H. . . . .	188	43	30	30	74	4
Jennings, T. . . . .	74	24	13	4	33	12
Loates . . . . .	144	18	24	26	76	0
Maidment . . . . .	181†††	41	35	29	74	4
Mordan, S. . . . .	222†	44	56	37	85	0
Morris, J. . . . .	92	10	12	14	56	0
Newhouse . . . . .	208	46	58	42	152	0
Osborne, J. . . . .	194†	46	43	22	83	2
Osborne, T. . . . .	181††	44	31	28	78	3
Parry . . . . .	132	24	13	18	77	0
Snowden, J. . . . .	119	30	24	18	47	0
Webb, F. . . . .	123†	34	26	16	47	1
Wyatt, R. . . . .	230	55	39	28	108	1

The sign † indicates a dead heat for first place having been run.

The walks over are in each case added to the winning mounts.

It will be seen that Constable heads the list with 109 winning mounts. The struggle between him and Archer was wonderfully close and exciting, and the latter, after heading the poll till within a fortnight of the close of the season, experienced a run of bad luck, and was beaten by two. Singularly enough, in the course of the year Archer's mount was disqualified for two races which he had won; so, but for these mishaps, the crack light-weights, who both bear excellent characters for honesty and general good behaviour, would have made a dead-heat of it, as Fordham and Maidment did in 1871. Fordham, though he only takes third place, carries off the honours of the year. His riding has been simply superb, and he has secured two out of every five races in which he has taken part, a truly remarkable average; indeed, in spite of his weight, he would probably have been first once more had he not given up a great many mounts that he might have had. Cannon, the most elegant horseman of the day, fully sustains his reputation with eighty-two victories; and Wyatt, Jeffery, Newhouse, both the Osbornes, Mordan, and Maidment, have all done well.

The Newmarket Champion Coursing Meeting, which occupied five days of last week, must be pronounced an unqualified success. The weather was beautiful, and hares very plentiful and strong; indeed, in many cases the trials were far more severe than owners cared about, as several dogs were run to a complete standstill. Mr. S. C. Lister visited Newmarket for the first time with the most satisfactory results, as he secured the Newmarket Champion Stakes with Lizard, by Cock Robin—Caithness, and divided the All-Aged Stakes, with Lombard, by Telegram—Little Fury, after the dog had run two undecided courses with Friendship, by Breadalbane—Oronoko. Lizard is a wonderfully smart puppy, and beat Pall-Mall, by Blairgowrie—Paragon, in the final course with great ease. He will probably represent his owner in the Waterloo Cup, and the older dogs will have to look to their laurels. The All-Aged Stakes contained the names of several well-known dogs. Babety, by Cashier—Bab-at-the-Bowster, and Alice Walker were put out in the first round, though they afterwards won the Cheveley Bottisham Stakes respectively. Cornelian was drawn in the first round after an undecided; and her own sister, Amethyst, was beaten by Friendship, in the first ties, after an unlucky trial. Madeline could only win a single course, and Falkirk had such a heart-breaking trial in the first round that his defeat on the second day was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Warwick never gave more satisfaction as a judge; but Metcalf's slipping was scarcely all that could be desired, as he is getting a little too old for such a heavy week's work.

On Monday last, at his own billiard-rooms in Regent-street, W. Cook far exceeded all his previous great achievements with the cue. He was playing an exhibition match of 1000 up with Joseph Bennett, who had scored 386 against the champion's 152. The latter then commenced his monster break, and, after making 62 by all-round play, he scored 268 spot-hazards in succession; then, losing position, he cannoned twice to regain it, and made 19 more "spots," finally failing at a cannon, and having achieved the marvellous break of 936. This wonderful performance gives additional interest to Cook's great billiard tournament at the Guildhall Tavern, which commences on Monday next, and will continue throughout the week. Sixteen of our best professionals have been handicapped, and those who wish to compare the styles of the various great cueists of the day should not miss such an unusual opportunity.

The Town Council of Bristol, has, with only one dissentient, adopted a resolution in favour of the establishment of free libraries in Bristol, under the Public Libraries Acts.



**FURNISHING EXHIBITION.**—Visitors to London should inspect the EXTENSIVE DISPLAY of DECORATIVE ARTICLES of every description for the complete furnishing of a House of any class, with a view to artistic taste combined with utility. The goods are conveniently arranged in separate departments, all communicating, and visitors are conducted through the spacious Show-Rooms and Galleries without the slightest opportunity to purchase. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, and 73, Regent-street (near Tottenham-court-road), and 14, Tottenham-court-road. Established 1848. A detailed Catalogue, the best furnishing guide extant, post-free. The Establishment is visible from Tottenham-court-road. OETZMANN and CO.

**ESTIMATES FOR HOUSE FURNISHING.** OETZMANN and CO.'S System for Estimating the Cost of completely Furnishing a House of any class with every requisite superadded any other method. See "A Guide to House Furnishing," sent post-free on application. All goods are very carefully packed free of charge. This system will be found the most advantageous to the purchaser.—OETZMANN and CO.

**FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.** ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, handsomely carved Italian walnut-wood, covered in rich damask, from 8s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.; in reps, pique, silk, brocade, &c., from 10s. to 50s. 6d.; Dining-Room Suites, in solid mahogany, 8s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.; Upholstered in best maroon leather, 14s. 6d.; handsome gilt Chimney Glasses, large size, 2s. 6d.; elegant Cabinets, in double-gilt Mahogany, large size, 2s. 6d.; massive mahogany sideboard and gill tables, from 2s. 15s. upwards; Chiffoniers, Sideboards, &c. Easy-Chairs, from 14s. 6d. upwards. An immense assortment to select from.—OETZMANN and CO.

**PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS.** &c.—A choice assortment, in neat and effective frames, various subjects, well chosen for Home or Office. Many of the paintings are by well-known artists of acknowledged merit, and name guaranteed.

**OETZMANN and CO.'S BEDDING**, manufactured on the Premises. Work warranted. Only best materials used. Excellent mattresses, full size, 12s. 6d. upwards; Feather Beds, from 30s. upwards; Iron Bedsteads, from 6s. 6d.; superior Iron French Dittos, 15s. 6d.; Toilet Glasses, best plate, size of plate 16 by 12, 6s. 6d.; 3 ft. Mahogany Washstand, with marble top, 18s. 6d.; Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, &c.

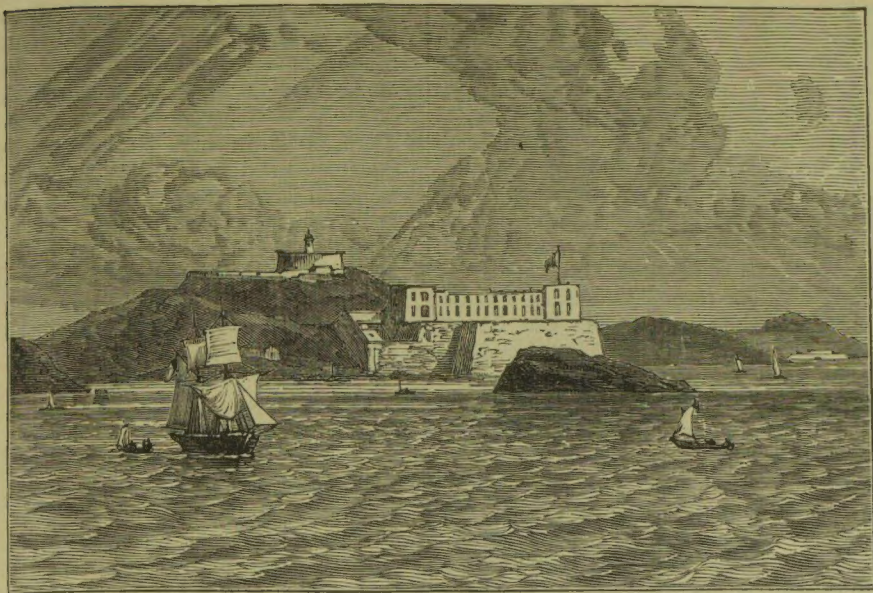
**OETZMANN and CO.'S PATENT** MATTRESS, the "Compendium," requires no other Mattress, Palliase, or Bed to be used with it, and is at once the healthiest, softest, most economical and complete Bed extant. Descriptive Catalogues post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

**CARPETS.**—OETZMANN and CO. CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! Without exception the largest and best assortment in London to select from. O. and CO. have upwards of 150 patterns in Brussels, different patterns, now on show in their carpet window, besides an immense variety of the Show-Room. Members of Co-operative Supply Associations are invited to inspect our stock and compare prices.

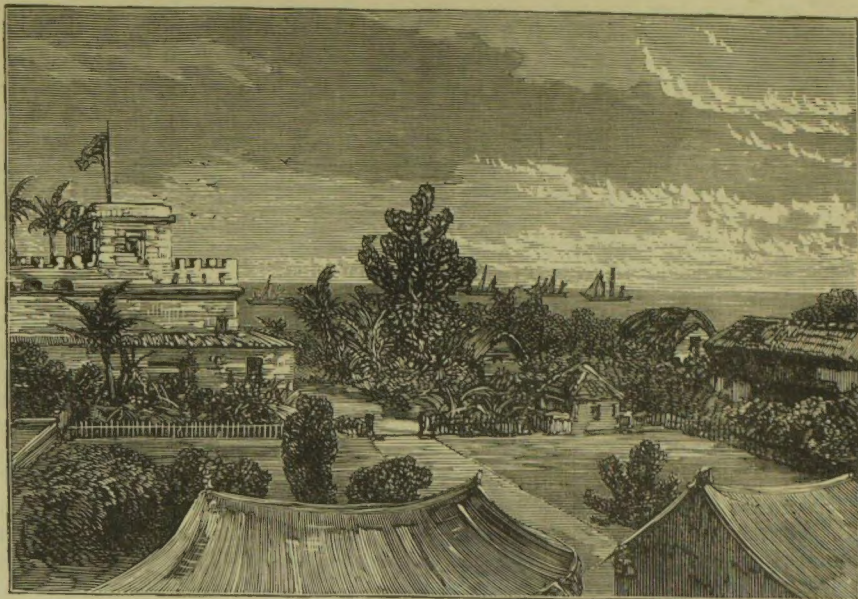
**MADRID STRIPED CURTAINS**, all Wool, 3 yards long by 45 inches wide, 15s. 6d. pair; 3½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 17s. 6d. pair; 4 yards long by 45 inches wide, 19s. 6d. pair; 4½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 21s. 6d. pair; 5 yards long by 45 inches wide, 23s. 6d. pair; 5½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 25s. 6d. pair; 6 yards long by 45 inches wide, 27s. 6d. pair; 6½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 29s. 6d. pair; 7 yards long by 45 inches wide, 31s. 6d. pair; 7½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 33s. 6d. pair; 8 yards long by 45 inches wide, 35s. 6d. pair; 8½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 37s. 6d. pair; 9 yards long by 45 inches wide, 39s. 6d. pair; 9½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 41s. 6d. pair; 10 yards long by 45 inches wide, 43s. 6d. pair; 10½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 45s. 6d. pair; 11 yards long by 45 inches wide, 47s. 6d. pair; 11½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 49s. 6d. pair; 12 yards long by 45 inches wide, 51s. 6d. pair; 12½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 53s. 6d. pair; 13 yards long by 45 inches wide, 55s. 6d. pair; 13½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 57s. 6d. pair; 14 yards long by 45 inches wide, 59s. 6d. pair; 14½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 61s. 6d. pair; 15 yards long by 45 inches wide, 63s. 6d. pair; 15½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 65s. 6d. pair; 16 yards long by 45 inches wide, 67s. 6d. pair; 16½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 69s. 6d. pair; 17 yards long by 45 inches wide, 71s. 6d. pair; 17½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 73s. 6d. pair; 18 yards long by 45 inches wide, 75s. 6d. pair; 18½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 77s. 6d. pair; 19 yards long by 45 inches wide, 79s. 6d. pair; 19½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 81s. 6d. pair; 20 yards long by 45 inches wide, 83s. 6d. pair; 20½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 85s. 6d. pair; 21 yards long by 45 inches wide, 87s. 6d. pair; 21½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 89s. 6d. pair; 22 yards long by 45 inches wide, 91s. 6d. pair; 22½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 93s. 6d. pair; 23 yards long by 45 inches wide, 95s. 6d. pair; 23½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 97s. 6d. pair; 24 yards long by 45 inches wide, 99s. 6d. pair; 24½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 101s. 6d. pair; 25 yards long by 45 inches wide, 103s. 6d. pair; 25½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 105s. 6d. pair; 26 yards long by 45 inches wide, 107s. 6d. pair; 26½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 109s. 6d. pair; 27 yards long by 45 inches wide, 111s. 6d. pair; 27½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 113s. 6d. pair; 28 yards long by 45 inches wide, 115s. 6d. pair; 28½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 117s. 6d. pair; 29 yards long by 45 inches wide, 119s. 6d. pair; 29½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 121s. 6d. pair; 30 yards long by 45 inches wide, 123s. 6d. pair; 30½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 125s. 6d. pair; 31 yards long by 45 inches wide, 127s. 6d. pair; 31½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 129s. 6d. pair; 32 yards long by 45 inches wide, 131s. 6d. pair; 32½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 133s. 6d. pair; 33 yards long by 45 inches wide, 135s. 6d. pair; 33½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 137s. 6d. pair; 34 yards long by 45 inches wide, 139s. 6d. pair; 34½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 141s. 6d. pair; 35 yards long by 45 inches wide, 143s. 6d. pair; 35½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 145s. 6d. pair; 36 yards long by 45 inches wide, 147s. 6d. pair; 36½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 149s. 6d. pair; 37 yards long by 45 inches wide, 151s. 6d. pair; 37½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 153s. 6d. pair; 38 yards long by 45 inches wide, 155s. 6d. pair; 38½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 157s. 6d. pair; 39 yards long by 45 inches wide, 159s. 6d. pair; 39½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 161s. 6d. pair; 40 yards long by 45 inches wide, 163s. 6d. pair; 40½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 165s. 6d. pair; 41 yards long by 45 inches wide, 167s. 6d. pair; 41½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 169s. 6d. pair; 42 yards long by 45 inches wide, 171s. 6d. pair; 42½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 173s. 6d. pair; 43 yards long by 45 inches wide, 175s. 6d. pair; 43½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 177s. 6d. pair; 44 yards long by 45 inches wide, 179s. 6d. pair; 44½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 181s. 6d. pair; 45 yards long by 45 inches wide, 183s. 6d. pair; 45½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 185s. 6d. pair; 46 yards long by 45 inches wide, 187s. 6d. pair; 46½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 189s. 6d. pair; 47 yards long by 45 inches wide, 191s. 6d. pair; 47½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 193s. 6d. pair; 48 yards long by 45 inches wide, 195s. 6d. pair; 48½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 197s. 6d. pair; 49 yards long by 45 inches wide, 199s. 6d. pair; 49½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 201s. 6d. pair; 50 yards long by 45 inches wide, 203s. 6d. pair; 50½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 205s. 6d. pair; 51 yards long by 45 inches wide, 207s. 6d. pair; 51½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 209s. 6d. pair; 52 yards long by 45 inches wide, 211s. 6d. pair; 52½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 213s. 6d. pair; 53 yards long by 45 inches wide, 215s. 6d. pair; 53½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 217s. 6d. pair; 54 yards long by 45 inches wide, 219s. 6d. pair; 54½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 221s. 6d. pair; 55 yards long by 45 inches wide, 223s. 6d. pair; 55½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 225s. 6d. pair; 56 yards long by 45 inches wide, 227s. 6d. pair; 56½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 229s. 6d. pair; 57 yards long by 45 inches wide, 231s. 6d. pair; 57½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 233s. 6d. pair; 58 yards long by 45 inches wide, 235s. 6d. pair; 58½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 237s. 6d. pair; 59 yards long by 45 inches wide, 239s. 6d. pair; 59½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 241s. 6d. pair; 60 yards long by 45 inches wide, 243s. 6d. pair; 60½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 245s. 6d. pair; 61 yards long by 45 inches wide, 247s. 6d. pair; 61½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 249s. 6d. pair; 62 yards long by 45 inches wide, 251s. 6d. pair; 62½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 253s. 6d. pair; 63 yards long by 45 inches wide, 255s. 6d. pair; 63½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 257s. 6d. pair; 64 yards long by 45 inches wide, 259s. 6d. pair; 64½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 261s. 6d. pair; 65 yards long by 45 inches wide, 263s. 6d. pair; 65½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 265s. 6d. pair; 66 yards long by 45 inches wide, 267s. 6d. pair; 66½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 269s. 6d. pair; 67 yards long by 45 inches wide, 271s. 6d. pair; 67½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 273s. 6d. pair; 68 yards long by 45 inches wide, 275s. 6d. pair; 68½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 277s. 6d. pair; 69 yards long by 45 inches wide, 279s. 6d. pair; 69½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 281s. 6d. pair; 70 yards long by 45 inches wide, 283s. 6d. pair; 70½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 285s. 6d. pair; 71 yards long by 45 inches wide, 287s. 6d. pair; 71½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 289s. 6d. pair; 72 yards long by 45 inches wide, 291s. 6d. pair; 72½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 293s. 6d. pair; 73 yards long by 45 inches wide, 295s. 6d. pair; 73½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 297s. 6d. pair; 74 yards long by 45 inches wide, 299s. 6d. pair; 74½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 301s. 6d. pair; 75 yards long by 45 inches wide, 303s. 6d. pair; 75½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 305s. 6d. pair; 76 yards long by 45 inches wide, 307s. 6d. pair; 76½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 309s. 6d. pair; 77 yards long by 45 inches wide, 311s. 6d. pair; 77½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 313s. 6d. pair; 78 yards long by 45 inches wide, 315s. 6d. pair; 78½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 317s. 6d. pair; 79 yards long by 45 inches wide, 319s. 6d. pair; 79½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 321s. 6d. pair; 80 yards long by 45 inches wide, 323s. 6d. pair; 80½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 325s. 6d. pair; 81 yards long by 45 inches wide, 327s. 6d. pair; 81½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 329s. 6d. pair; 82 yards long by 45 inches wide, 331s. 6d. pair; 82½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 333s. 6d. pair; 83 yards long by 45 inches wide, 335s. 6d. pair; 83½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 337s. 6d. pair; 84 yards long by 45 inches wide, 339s. 6d. pair; 84½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 341s. 6d. pair; 85 yards long by 45 inches wide, 343s. 6d. pair; 85½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 345s. 6d. pair; 86 yards long by 45 inches wide, 347s. 6d. pair; 86½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 349s. 6d. pair; 87 yards long by 45 inches wide, 351s. 6d. pair; 87½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 353s. 6d. pair; 88 yards long by 45 inches wide, 355s. 6d. pair; 88½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 357s. 6d. pair; 89 yards long by 45 inches wide, 359s. 6d. pair; 89½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 361s. 6d. pair; 90 yards long by 45 inches wide, 363s. 6d. pair; 90½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 365s. 6d. pair; 91 yards long by 45 inches wide, 367s. 6d. pair; 91½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 369s. 6d. pair; 92 yards long by 45 inches wide, 371s. 6d. pair; 92½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 373s. 6d. pair; 93 yards long by 45 inches wide, 375s. 6d. pair; 93½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 377s. 6d. pair; 94 yards long by 45 inches wide, 379s. 6d. pair; 94½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 381s. 6d. pair; 95 yards long by 45 inches wide, 383s. 6d. pair; 95½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 385s. 6d. pair; 96 yards long by 45 inches wide, 387s. 6d. pair; 96½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 389s. 6d. pair; 97 yards long by 45 inches wide, 391s. 6d. pair; 97½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 393s. 6d. pair; 98 yards long by 45 inches wide, 395s. 6d. pair; 98½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 397s. 6d. pair; 99 yards long by 45 inches wide, 399s. 6d. pair; 99½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 401s. 6d. pair; 100 yards long by 45 inches wide, 403s. 6d. pair; 100½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 405s. 6d. pair; 101 yards long by 45 inches wide, 407s. 6d. pair; 101½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 409s. 6d. pair; 102 yards long by 45 inches wide, 411s. 6d. pair; 102½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 413s. 6d. pair; 103 yards long by 45 inches wide, 415s. 6d. pair; 103½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 417s. 6d. pair; 104 yards long by 45 inches wide, 419s. 6d. pair; 104½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 421s. 6d. pair; 105 yards long by 45 inches wide, 423s. 6d. pair; 105½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 425s. 6d. pair; 106 yards long by 45 inches wide, 427s. 6d. pair; 106½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 429s. 6d. pair; 107 yards long by 45 inches wide, 431s. 6d. pair; 107½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 433s. 6d. pair; 108 yards long by 45 inches wide, 435s. 6d. pair; 108½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 437s. 6d. pair; 109 yards long by 45 inches wide, 439s. 6d. pair; 109½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 441s. 6d. pair; 110 yards long by 45 inches wide, 443s. 6d. pair; 110½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 445s. 6d. pair; 111 yards long by 45 inches wide, 447s. 6d. pair; 111½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 449s. 6d. pair; 112 yards long by 45 inches wide, 451s. 6d. pair; 112½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 453s. 6d. pair; 113 yards long by 45 inches wide, 455s. 6d. pair; 113½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 457s. 6d. pair; 114 yards long by 45 inches wide, 459s. 6d. pair; 114½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 461s. 6d. pair; 115 yards long by 45 inches wide, 463s. 6d. pair; 115½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 465s. 6d. pair; 116 yards long by 45 inches wide, 467s. 6d. pair; 116½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 469s. 6d. pair; 117 yards long by 45 inches wide, 471s. 6d. pair; 117½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 473s. 6d. pair; 118 yards long by 45 inches wide, 475s. 6d. pair; 118½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 477s. 6d. pair; 119 yards long by 45 inches wide, 479s. 6d. pair; 119½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 481s. 6d. pair; 120 yards long by 45 inches wide, 483s. 6d. pair; 120½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 485s. 6d. pair; 121 yards long by 45 inches wide, 487s. 6d. pair; 121½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 489s. 6d. pair; 122 yards long by 45 inches wide, 491s. 6d. pair; 122½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 493s. 6d. pair; 123 yards long by 45 inches wide, 495s. 6d. pair; 123½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 497s. 6d. pair; 124 yards long by 45 inches wide, 499s. 6d. pair; 124½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 501s. 6d. pair; 125 yards long by 45 inches wide, 503s. 6d. pair; 125½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 505s. 6d. pair; 126 yards long by 45 inches wide, 507s. 6d. pair; 126½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 509s. 6d. pair; 127 yards long by 45 inches wide, 511s. 6d. pair; 127½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 513s. 6d. pair; 128 yards long by 45 inches wide, 515s. 6d. pair; 128½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 517s. 6d. pair; 129 yards long by 45 inches wide, 519s. 6d. pair; 129½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 521s. 6d. pair; 130 yards long by 45 inches wide, 523s. 6d. pair; 130½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 525s. 6d. pair; 131 yards long by 45 inches wide, 527s. 6d. pair; 131½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 529s. 6d. pair; 132 yards long by 45 inches wide, 531s. 6d. pair; 132½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 533s. 6d. pair; 133 yards long by 45 inches wide, 535s. 6d. pair; 133½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 537s. 6d. pair; 134 yards long by 45 inches wide, 539s. 6d. pair; 134½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 541s. 6d. pair; 135 yards long by 45 inches wide, 543s. 6d. pair; 135½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 545s. 6d. pair; 136 yards long by 45 inches wide, 547s. 6d. pair; 136½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 549s. 6d. pair; 137 yards long by 45 inches wide, 551s. 6d. pair; 137½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 553s. 6d. pair; 138 yards long by 45 inches wide, 555s. 6d. pair; 138½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 557s. 6d. pair; 139 yards long by 45 inches wide, 559s. 6d. pair; 139½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 561s. 6d. pair; 140 yards long by 45 inches wide, 563s. 6d. pair; 140½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 565s. 6d. pair; 141 yards long by 45 inches wide, 567s. 6d. pair; 141½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 569s. 6d. pair; 142 yards long by 45 inches wide, 571s. 6d. pair; 142½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 573s. 6d. pair; 143 yards long by 45 inches wide, 575s. 6d. pair; 143½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 577s. 6d. pair; 144 yards long by 45 inches wide, 579s. 6d. pair; 144½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 581s. 6d. pair; 145 yards long by 45 inches wide, 583s. 6d. pair; 145½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 585s. 6d. pair; 146 yards long by 45 inches wide, 587s. 6d. pair; 146½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 589s. 6d. pair; 147 yards long by 45 inches wide, 591s. 6d. pair; 147½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 593s. 6d. pair; 148 yards long by 45 inches wide, 595s. 6d. pair; 148½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 597s. 6d. pair; 149 yards long by 45 inches wide, 599s. 6d. pair; 149½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 601s. 6d. pair; 150 yards long by 45 inches wide, 603s. 6d. pair; 150½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 605s. 6d. pair; 151 yards long by 45 inches wide, 607s. 6d. pair; 151½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 609s. 6d. pair; 152 yards long by 45 inches wide, 611s. 6d. pair; 152½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 613s. 6d. pair; 153 yards long by 45 inches wide, 615s. 6d. pair; 153½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 617s. 6d. pair; 154 yards long by 45 inches wide, 619s. 6d. pair; 154½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 621s. 6d. pair; 155 yards long by 45 inches wide, 623s. 6d. pair; 155½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 625s. 6d. pair; 156 yards long by 45 inches wide, 627s. 6d. pair; 156½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 629s. 6d. pair; 157 yards long by 45 inches wide, 631s. 6d. pair; 157½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 633s. 6d. pair; 158 yards long by 45 inches wide, 635s. 6d. pair; 158½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 637s. 6d. pair; 159 yards long by 45 inches wide, 639s. 6d. pair; 159½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 641s. 6d. pair; 160 yards long by 45 inches wide, 643s. 6d. pair; 160½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 645s. 6d. pair; 161 yards long by 45 inches wide, 647s. 6d. pair; 161½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 649s. 6d. pair; 162 yards long by 45 inches wide, 651s. 6d. pair; 162½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 653s. 6d. pair; 163 yards long by 45 inches wide, 655s. 6d. pair; 163½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 657s. 6d. pair; 164 yards long by 45 inches wide, 659s. 6d. pair; 164½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 661s. 6d. pair; 165 yards long by 45 inches wide, 663s. 6d. pair; 165½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 665s. 6d. pair; 166 yards long by 45 inches wide, 667s. 6d. pair; 166½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 669s. 6d. pair; 167 yards long by 45 inches wide, 671s. 6d. pair; 167½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 673s. 6d. pair; 168 yards long by 45 inches wide, 675s. 6d. pair; 168½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 677s. 6d. pair; 169 yards long by 45 inches wide, 679s. 6d. pair; 169½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 681s. 6d. pair; 170 yards long by 45 inches wide, 683s. 6d. pair; 170½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 685s. 6d. pair; 171 yards long by 45 inches wide, 687s. 6d. pair; 171½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 689s. 6d. pair; 172 yards long by 45 inches wide, 691s. 6d. pair; 172½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 693s. 6d. pair; 173 yards long by 45 inches wide, 695s. 6d. pair; 173½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 697s. 6d. pair; 174 yards long by 45 inches wide, 699s. 6d. pair; 174½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 701s. 6d. pair; 175 yards long by 45 inches wide, 703s. 6d. pair; 175½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 705s. 6d. pair; 176 yards long by 45 inches wide, 707s. 6d. pair; 176½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 709s. 6d. pair; 177 yards long by 45 inches wide, 711s. 6d. pair; 177½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 713s. 6d. pair; 178 yards long by 45 inches wide, 715s. 6d. pair; 178½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 717s. 6d. pair; 179 yards long by 45 inches wide, 719s. 6d. pair; 179½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 721s. 6d. pair; 180 yards long by 45 inches wide, 723s. 6d. pair; 180½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 725s. 6d. pair; 181 yards long by 45 inches wide, 727s. 6d. pair; 181½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 729s. 6d. pair; 182 yards long by 45 inches wide, 731s. 6d. pair; 182½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 733s. 6d. pair; 183 yards long by 45 inches wide, 735s. 6d. pair; 183½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 737s. 6d. pair; 184 yards long by 45 inches wide, 739s. 6d. pair; 184½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 741s. 6d. pair; 185 yards long by 45 inches wide, 743s. 6d. pair; 185½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 745s. 6d. pair; 186 yards long by 45 inches wide, 747s. 6d. pair; 186½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 749s. 6d. pair; 187 yards long by 45 inches wide, 751s. 6d. pair; 187½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 753s. 6d. pair; 188 yards long by 45 inches wide, 755s. 6d. pair; 188½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 757s. 6d. pair; 189 yards long by 45 inches wide, 759s. 6d. pair; 189½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 761s. 6d. pair; 190 yards long by 45 inches wide, 763s. 6d. pair; 190½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 765s. 6d. pair; 191 yards long by 45 inches wide, 767s. 6d. pair; 191½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 769s. 6d. pair; 192 yards long by 45 inches wide, 771s. 6d. pair; 192½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 773s. 6d. pair; 193 yards long by 45 inches wide, 775s. 6d. pair; 193½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 777s. 6d. pair; 194 yards long by 45 inches wide, 779s. 6d. pair; 194½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 781s. 6d. pair; 195 yards long by 45 inches wide, 783s. 6d. pair; 195½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 785s. 6d. pair; 196 yards long by 45 inches wide, 787s. 6d. pair; 196½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 789s. 6d. pair; 197 yards long by 45 inches wide, 791s. 6d. pair; 197½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 793s. 6d. pair; 198 yards long by 45 inches wide, 795s. 6d. pair; 198½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 797s. 6d. pair; 199 yards long by 45 inches wide, 799s. 6d. pair; 199½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 801s. 6d. pair; 200 yards long by 45 inches wide, 803s. 6d. pair; 200½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 805s. 6d. pair; 201 yards long by 45 inches wide, 807s. 6d. pair; 201½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 809s. 6d. pair; 202 yards long by 45 inches wide, 811s. 6d. pair; 202½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 813s. 6d. pair; 203 yards long by 45 inches wide, 815s. 6d. pair; 203½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 817s. 6d. pair; 204 yards long by 45 inches wide, 819s. 6d. pair; 204½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 821s. 6d. pair; 205 yards long by 45 inches wide, 823s. 6d. pair; 205½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 825s. 6d. pair; 206 yards long by 45 inches wide, 827s. 6d. pair; 206½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 829s. 6d. pair; 207 yards long by 45 inches wide, 831s. 6d. pair; 207½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 833s. 6d. pair; 208 yards long by 45 inches wide, 835s. 6d. pair; 208½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 837s. 6d. pair; 209 yards long by 45 inches wide, 839s. 6d. pair; 209½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 841s. 6d. pair; 210 yards long by 45 inches wide, 843s. 6d. pair; 210½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 845s. 6d. pair; 211 yards long by 45 inches wide, 847s. 6d. pair; 211½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 849s. 6d. pair; 212 yards long by 45 inches wide, 851s. 6d. pair; 212½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 853s. 6d. pair; 213 yards long by 45 inches wide, 855s. 6d. pair; 213½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 857s. 6d. pair; 214 yards long by 45 inches wide, 859s. 6d. pair; 214½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 861s. 6d. pair; 215 yards long by 45 inches wide, 863s. 6d. pair; 215½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 865s. 6d. pair; 216 yards long by 45 inches wide, 867s. 6d. pair; 216½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 869s. 6d. pair; 217 yards long by 45 inches wide, 871s. 6d. pair; 217½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 873s. 6d. pair; 218 yards long by 45 inches wide, 875s. 6d. pair; 218½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 877s. 6d. pair; 219 yards long by 45 inches wide, 879s. 6d. pair; 219½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 881s. 6d. pair; 220 yards long by 45 inches wide, 883s. 6d. pair; 220½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 885s. 6d. pair; 221 yards long by 45 inches wide, 887s. 6d. pair; 221½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 889s. 6d. pair; 222 yards long by 45 inches wide, 891s. 6d. pair; 222½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 893s. 6d. pair; 223 yards long by 45 inches wide, 895s. 6d. pair; 223½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 897s. 6d. pair; 224 yards long by 45 inches wide, 899s. 6d. pair; 224½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 901s. 6d. pair; 225 yards long by 45 inches wide, 903s. 6d. pair;



## THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR.



THE CASTLE OF ELMINA.

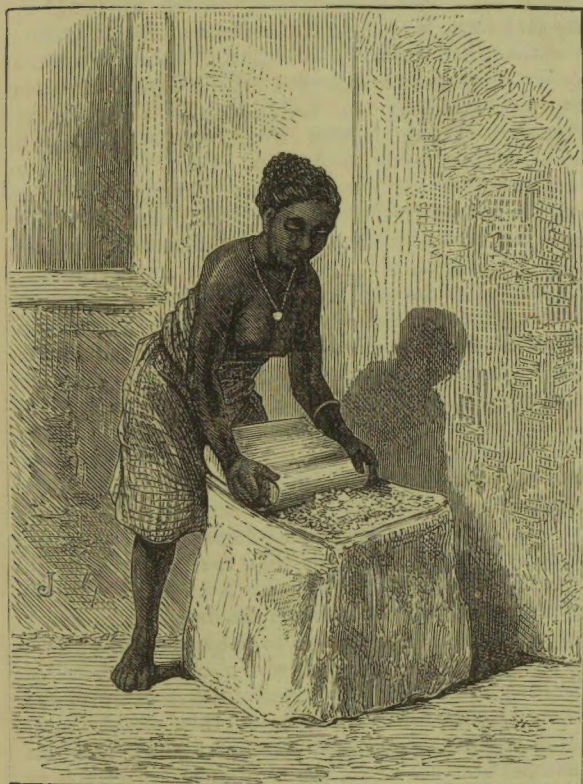


VIEW FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAPE COAST CASTLE.

(Continued from page 524, Extra Supplement of last week.) We observed, in describing the manners and customs of the Ashantee nation, that nothing is so revolting in the

character of the West African negro, when left in his native condition of a heathen savage, as the practice of offering wholesale human sacrifices to the hideous

gods of his idolatry, or in funeral ceremonies to honour the ghosts of persons of rank lately deceased. Both in the kingdom of Ashantee and in that of Dahomey,



WOMAN GRINDING CORN AT ACCRA.



FANTEE SOLDIERS.

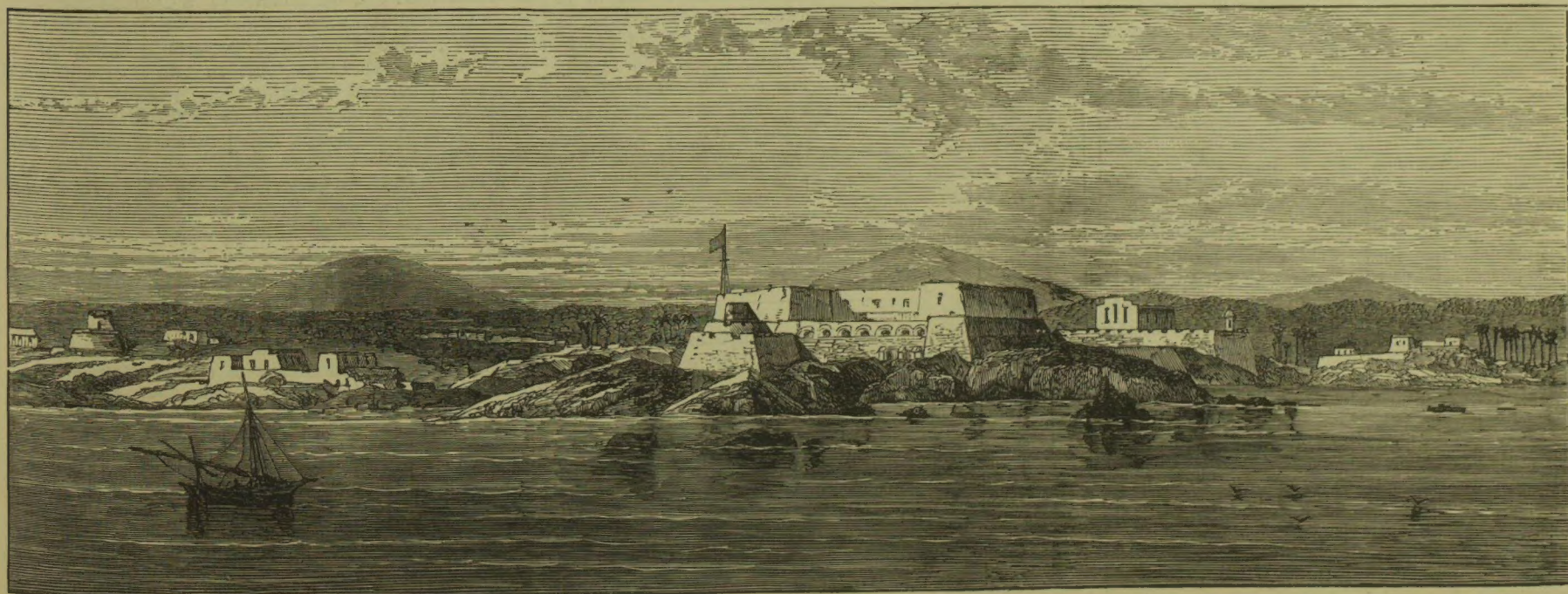


WOMEN AT MARKET, CAPE COAST CASTLE.

where the horrible institution is equally cherished by the Sovereign, the priesthood, the Caboceers or nobles, and the oppressed and brutalised people, a large number

of lives, mostly those of prisoners and slaves, are yearly immolated to this dreadful custom. They are led forth in procession through the streets of the town, some-

times in the presence of the King, a Prince, or a Grand Caboceer. Two knives are thrust through the two cheeks of every victim, to prevent his speaking while exposed



PORT OF CHRISTIANSBORG, NEAR ACCRA.



to public view. Death is inflicted by one stroke of a long and heavy knife behind the neck, severing the head from the body. The head is preserved to ornament the walls of the Royal palace; but the body is cast into a pond or river to feed the fishes, or is left to feed the panthers and vultures in the thicket which grows near the city of Coomassie. This procedure belongs to the routine of an important funeral as much as the interment of gold to a certain value, and of costly wearing apparel, in the grave of the deceased; for it is supposed that the departed soul will require a number of servants or companions to attend him, as well as clothes and money, in the other world.

A large number of public executioners are constantly employed; their office is held in honour, and the chief of them bear gold-hilted swords or knives, walking in the King's train; they also carry the death-stool and the death-drum, hung with human bones and clotted with blood, which are not less admired. Mr. Freeman, while at Coomassie in 1839, was repeatedly shocked by the sight of unburied corpses lying about the streets, and in the principal market-place smelt the horrid stench from a dell close by, full of bushes and tall grass, into which they were thrown and left there. Mr. Bowdich saw and describes the funeral of Quatchi Quoffi's mother, when young girls were slaughtered at the house-door, while the old woman's body was dressed in silk and gold, and laid in state upon her bed. Then came a hundred women, their faces, arms, and breasts daubed with red paint, dancing and howling past; then, with a terrific din of horns, drums, and gunshot, mingled with yells and groans of the mob, the chosen victims, thirteen in number, fantastic in attire, were led on to their place of execution. The King arrived, followed by Quatchi Quoffi and Odumata, each in a glittering dress, borne in a hammock, under a gorgeous umbrella, amidst the shouts of his followers. A half-circle, formed of the men and women of highest rank and fashion in Coomassie, occupied one side of the market-place. The nobles and chiefs, one after another, ran leaping wildly round, firing their muskets and brandishing flags or spears. They drank huge bowls of palm wine, and looked on in their turn while the ladies, elegantly dressed in yellow silk, performed a graceful dance. Then beat the drums, and the victims were led in by the executioners, whose black shaggy vests and caps gave them the look of bears. One after another the poor creatures were dispatched, their right hands being first lopped off, and their heads then severed from the body. A sort of carnival, with drinking, singing, dancing, gun-firing, and other noises, was kept up several days. This was but a small affair. When the King's mother died, he devoted to her obsequies as many as 3000 lives of his war-captives and domestic slaves.

The great yearly festivals of Ashantee, such as the Yam Custom, early in the month of September, and the Adai, which takes place in October, present an amazing spectacle. The capital city, when Mr. Bowdich was there at the Yam Custom, was thronged by an immense multitude from all parts of the country. The King received his numerous caboceers and captains in a large open place. The parade of golden stools and staves, gorgeous umbrellas or canopies, and rich dresses, with gold-handled swords, ponderous jewels of gold, horned helmets, and waving feathers or elephants' tails, must have exceeded the most prodigal inventions of sham splendour on a theatrical stage in Europe. All the heads of all the Kings and Caboceers who had been conquered, from Sai Tootoo to the present reign, with those of the chiefs who had been executed for subsequent revolts, were displayed by two parties of executioners, each upwards of a hundred, who passed in an impassioned dance, some with the most irresistible grimace, some with the most frightful gestures. They clashed their knives on the skulls, in which sprigs of thyme were inserted to keep the spirits from troubling the King. After saluting one by one the assembled magnates under their stately umbrellas, these ministers of Ashantee Royalty withdrew. Each caboceer moved up in turn and presented himself to the King; their bands of music sounded as they marched by. Drinking and firing muskets went on all night. "Next morning," says Mr. Bowdich, "the King ordered a large quantity of rum to be poured into brass pans, in various parts of the town. The crowd pressed around, drinking like hogs. Freemen and slaves, women and children, striking, kicking, and trampling each other under foot, pushed head foremost into the pans, spilling much more than they drank. In less than an hour, except the principal men, not a sober person was to be seen." The same author tells us that about a hundred persons—mostly culprits reserved—are generally sacrificed in the town at this Custom. Several slaves were also sacrificed at Bantama, the sacred suburb of Coomassie, where are the temples and tombs of the Kings.

The reader has probably had quite enough of an Ashantee Grand Custom; we need not quote the description of the Adai. His Majesty's Court and household includes the mystic number of 3333 wives, most of whom he has never seen, and who are sometimes given away by him to favoured or deserving men. The wives go out with an escort, but every man who meets them is obliged, on pain of death, to turn aside or cover his eyes. Mr. Freeman and Mr. Brooking, the Wesleyan missionaries, were privileged, however, in 1842, to see a troop of these ladies in the palace, and to see the King dance

with them and his little boys. Among his domestic servants were a clever buffoon or jester, a class of personal attendants called Oeras, a number of differently-coloured natives kept for show, and a gang of small boys to carry the fetish bow and arrows, who were licensed plunderers, daily robbing for sport the market-stalls and houses of the city. The furniture and utensils of the King's house, imported from Europe, were kept with extreme care; but very large quantities of provisions were daily consumed. The gold buried with the dead kings in the fetish-house or temple at Bantama is a sacred deposit, which can only be used in case of extreme national distress, to redeem the capital from the hands of an enemy, and the King must never see it.

The civil, judicial, and diplomatic business of the kingdom is administered by the King's orders through the agency of a committee of lawyers and orators, whom Mr. Bowdich calls "the linguists." Litigation is called "a palaver." The laws for the punishment of crimes and the redress of injuries to private persons or property resemble some of those which prevailed among our Teutonic and Celtic ancestors in Europe. Compensation may be paid in money for killing an inferior in rank, but if a man kills one of his equals he is obliged to expiate the murder by an enforced suicide. If he kills his own wife or child he pays a legal amount to the wife's family; but he may kill his own slaves for nothing. Theft is punished by compelling restitution, with an enormous rate of interest—one third of the value for every forty days, which is also the rate charged against an ordinary debtor; and if a debtor be insolvent the creditor may take any of his family, or even himself, to make them slaves. There are severe laws against adultery, and it is forbidden even to praise the beauty of another man's wife. The wife's property is separate from the husband's. A captain or nobleman alone may sell his wife to another man, and he cannot do so if her family are able and willing to redeem her by repayment of the price which he paid them for his marriage: this it is their right to do at any time in case of her being ill-treated by him. Slaves, too, have the right, in a like case, of demanding their transfer to another owner, invoking this act by an oath of awful power—the oath "by the death of the King." In all charges of treason the life of the accuser is forfeited by the acquittal of the accused. Gold-dust in weights of different fixed values is the ordinary currency, and much is spilt on the ground in the market-place of Coomassie; but all these droppings are esteemed the King's property, and it is a capital offence to pick up a grain of the glittering metal there.

The city of Coomassie, which may have a population of 70,000 persons, is built upon the side of a rocky hill of ironstone, not very steep, almost surrounded by a marsh, with large ponds and ditches or watercourses, varying from twenty to a hundred yards broad, and from two feet to five feet in depth. The forest or jungle is close to the town on more than one side; on other sides the plain is overgrown with very thick and tall grass, higher than a man's stature. The city forms an oblong, nearly four miles in circuit, without including the sacred suburb of Bantama, or the palatial quarter of Assafoo, each half a mile distant. It is not fortified by walls, except the ground which belongs to the precinct of the King's palace. The streets are regularly laid out, about half a mile long and fifty to a hundred yards wide; there is a great market-place, called Duebrim, and a small market-place, which is named Gwaba. The dell or grave adjacent to the great market, where the dead bodies are thrown, is called Sammonpome, or the habitation of ghosts: it is the foul haunt of beasts and birds of prey. In several of the streets and squares a few trees are planted for shade, and a circular stone platform, raised two steps, affords a place for the King's golden stool when he comes out, with a crowd of courtiers, to drink palm-wine in sight of the people, and to superintend a revel, a dance, a trial, or an execution. The markets are held daily from eight in the morning till sunset, under the range of booths formed of a cotton shade upon a square wooden frame; here the rustic cultivators bring for sale their yams, plantains, corn, rice, and fruit, their beef, mutton, and pork, with venison, and monkeys' flesh; while the artisans of the town produce their manufactured articles, and the Moorish pedlars from the interior of Northern Africa, or the traders who have met European traffic at Elmina and other coast settlements, offer the imported foreign wares in which they deal. It is a brisk and busy scene in time of peace.

We have now described the kingdom and people of Ashantee, with whose monarch, Sai Quoffi Calculi, the British Government is forced to go to war in defence of the British settlements on the Gold Coast, and in due performance of an implied obligation to protect the nations dwelling near the sea-shore. It is desirable here to give some account of the Gold Coast settlements, which have recently been augmented by the addition of those purchased in 1872 from the Dutch Government, and which are placed, collectively, under the official rule of an Administrator residing at Cape Coast Castle, who is subordinate to the Governor-General of the British settlements in West Africa.

The Governor-General resides at Sierra Leone, above a

thousand miles to the north-west, at the extremity of the region called Upper Guinea, which has the Ivory Coast and the Grain Coast, or Liberia, between Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast. Still farther north, five hundred miles above Sierra Leone, is the British settlement on the Gambia, with its town of Bathurst, founded in 1816 mainly for the reception of negroes liberated by the coastguard squadron engaged in suppressing the slave trade.

The estuary of the Gambia, in some parts twenty or thirty miles wide, is narrowed at its mouth to one or two miles by St. Mary's Island; the lesser channel on the other side of this island is called Oyster Creek. Upon this island, which is low and marshy and overgrown with rank vegetation, is situated the little town of 5000 inhabitants named Bathurst. Its most important buildings are the fort, the Governor's house, the barracks, the colonial and military hospitals, and a neat market-place, with a zinc domed roof. There is a much more salubrious position on Cape St. Mary, eight miles distant, where the Europeans of the settlement could live with some comfort, but the roadstead there is said to be inconvenient. Another station for a small detachment of troops, on Macarthy's Island, 180 miles up the river, serves to protect such trade as there is, consisting in exports of ground-nuts, hides, ivory, and bees'-wax, to the annual value of £150,000. The native population hereabouts are Mandingoes and Jolofs or Wolofs, races which are very superior in character and intelligence to the negroes of Guinea; and the creed of Mohammed is making some progress among them. The total population of Bathurst, British Combo, Burra, and Macarthy's Island is estimated at 14,000, of whom one hundred may be Europeans.

Sierra Leone, the political head-quarters of the British settlements, derives its Portuguese name, "Lion Hill," from the fancied shape of a promontory at the mouth of the river Rokelle, where an anchorage is found in St. George's Bay. The place was first visited, in 1467, by Pedro de Cintra, who gave it the name of Sierra Leone; the natives had called it Romarong. The mountain range is of sandstone mingled with volcanic eruptive formations, attaining the height of 2300 ft.; Mount Wilberforce, rising behind Freetown, is green and pleasant, with several hamlets and villas. This piece of highland, about twenty miles long by twelve broad, is a peninsula, at the back of which are Bunce River and Calmont Creek, almost separating it from the mainland. The estuary, on its north side, is several miles broad; the opposite shore, which lies low, is a native territory called Bullom. The Sierra Leone peninsula was purchased in 1787 by an English society, with the benevolent object of providing for the negroes who had been released from American or West Indian slavery. This experiment was attended with great suffering and loss of life; but it led to the foundation of Freetown, with a fort which was transferred to the British Government in 1807. A large number of the negroes in our North American colonies, who got their freedom by the confiscation of their masters' property in the revolutionary war, were brought to this place. During many years of this century, while the naval forces of our country were actively employed to stop the slave trade, the population of Sierra Leone was constantly recruited by the cargoes of vessels captured in that unlawful and inhuman traffic. The intention of this establishment was highly philanthropic, but a seaport town like this was not the best school for the negroes to learn industry and morality; they should have been placed somewhere to cultivate the soil. In spite of missions and clergy, Sierra Leone has a very bad moral character. Its sanitary infamy, too, has become proverbial; witness the frequent designation, "The White Man's Grave." The population of the town and outlying settlements, including Sherbro, added in 1862, is about 40,000. There is a Governor-in-Chief (Mr. Berkeley), with an Acting Governor (Mr. J. Pope Hennessy), a Colonial Secretary and a Colonial Treasurer, a Chief Justice, and a Bishop. The yearly value of imports or exports is £300,000 to £500,000. Freetown is built in two streets parallel with each other and with the shore, connected by lanes or smaller streets, on a gentle slope, which rises up to Tower Hill, above 300 ft. high; its lower suburbs are Murray Town, Congo Town, and Kroo Town. The harbour is defended by a battery on King Tom's Point and by other fortifications. Fort Falconbridge and Tower Hill barracks are occupied by negro troops. There is a stately cathedral, St. George's Church, a Wesleyan Missionary College, two hospitals, and a gaol. The large warehouses and dwelling-houses of several merchants are conspicuous in the town. Fort Thornton has been converted into Government House. The mixed and motley population is said to consist of nearly two hundred different tribes from various remote parts of West Africa, owning the rule of at least seventeen temporary chiefs, and seldom able to speak each other's language; but the main division is that of the Akus, or Egbas, for one group, and the Iboos, or Aboos, for the other. Descendants of the negroes brought over from America eighty years ago are distinguished as "Nova Scotians," from the place of their last dwelling before they were removed to Sierra Leone. These divisions have made it a more arduous task to reform the social condition of the people. Enough has been said of Sierra Leone; but it is perhaps worthy of mention that



this place was visited in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sir John Hawkins, the comrade of Sir Francis Drake, and one of the stout English sea-fighters who defeated the Spanish Armada. Hawkins was a slave-trader, and thought no shame of it.

The Gold Coast, of which a general description was given last week, has a sea front of 225 miles from Apollonia to the Volta. Along this piece of the Atlantic shore of Africa, different European nations, the Portuguese, Dutch, Germans (of Brandenburg), Danes, and English, have created twenty-five military and commercial settlements, almost one for every eight or nine miles of land on the coast, while they have gained scarcely any hold on the country behind them. These stations have mostly fallen into a wretched condition of decay, since the slave trade was put down by which they formerly got their occupation. They have latterly all come into the possession of Queen Victoria's Government, and the best course would be to abandon the greater part of them on the conclusion of the present Ashantee war. Their aggregate population, directly under British rule, is about 300,000; the revenue is less than £35,000; the imports £250,000; and the exports £378,000. The whole affair of the Gold Coast, for the sake of which Great Britain has been thrice involved in war of a vexatious and expensive character, is less important to British commercial interests than the single port of Lagos, which exports palm oil and other commodities to the value of nearly £600,000.

The Portuguese, it has been remarked, came to this coast in the fifteenth century. There is a French claim to the honours of prior discovery by a company of Dieppe and Rouen merchants in 1364 and 1382, when it is said they built a factory on the site of Elmina, which was abandoned in 1413, on account of the English invasion of France under our Henry V. The question is doubtful; but Fernando Gomez, of Lisbon, got a charter in 1471 to trade along the coast south of Sierra Leone, and Elmina was founded in 1481, taking its name from the abundance of the precious metal, as "The Mine" of Gold. It was captured by De Ruyter for the Dutch in 1637. The first voyage of Englishmen to the Gold Coast was that of Captain Thomas Wyndham in 1556. In the reign of Charles II., under the auspices of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and of Prince Rupert, the King's cousin, was incorporated the Royal Company of Adventurers to Africa. They founded James Fort at Accra, and there was fighting between the Dutch and English at that place. There were two other African Companies of English proprietors, who did a great business in the slave trade throughout the eighteenth century. They had a Parliamentary grant of £13,000 to £23,000 a year. The last company became bankrupt in 1821, when all its forts and factories were taken by the Crown, and were put under the Government of Sierra Leone. But in 1827, after Sir Charles Macarthy's disastrous Ashantee War, it was arranged that all except Cape Coast Castle and James Fort, Accra, should be managed by a committee of merchants in London, with pecuniary aid from Government. There was a local Council, presided over by the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, Mr. George Maclean. The Crown resumed its dominion in 1844, and the Gold Coast was governed by Captain Hill and afterwards by Sir W. Winniett. In 1850 the Danish Government sold to the British, for £10,000, its useless old forts of Christiansborg and Frederiksborg, Augustenborg, and Fredensborg, on this coast, with Kongenstein, at the mouth of the Volta, and Prinzenstein, at Quittah. In 1868 an exchange was made with the Dutch, who gave up Cormantine and their part of Accra, receiving Dix Cove, Apollonia, Commenda, and Secondee.

The British Gold Coast settlements were independent of Sierra Leone from 1850 to 1866. Then, upon the recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee, the present system of Government was established. The late Administrator, Colonel Harley, whose functions devolve pro tem. on Sir Garnet Wolseley, was assisted by a Collector of Customs, a Chief Magistrate, and other official colleagues, forming a Legislative Council; and there are military commandants and subordinate officers at the different coast stations.

Cape Coast Castle, the capital of these settlements, has no particular cape, but its name is a corruption of the Portuguese "Cabo Corso," which meant "Cape Course" or "Cape Cruise," from this point being the usual terminus of ancient voyages. It is well described by Captain Richard Burton, the "F.R.G.S.," in his "Wanderings in West Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po" (published by Messrs. Tinsley). He says the distant view of this place, on approaching it by sea, presents "a long, green-grown tongue of reddish land, broken with dwarf cliffs and scaurs, and lined below with clean sand. Upon the outline appear three projections—a fort at the root, a second about the centre, and a castle with a mass of native huts upon the tip." The first, which lies north-west of the settlement, is Phipps' Tower, or Fort Victoria, a martello thing, so placed that in the hands of an enemy it would command both castle and town. The second, or central, post is Smith's Tower, now Fort William, built by Mr. President Maclean, another martello tower, circular below and square above, mounting twelve guns; it has a lighthouse, 192 ft. above sea-level. The principal castle is upon the tip of the tongue of land, and the native town clusters behind it. The landing-place, which is very bad, as every-

where on this coast, is in a small bay under the north-eastern bastion of the castle, protected by a reef jutting out from a ledge of rocks. From May to August, the ocean rolling in with its full violence, there is a terrific surf; but in December, January, and February, the Harmattan wind blowing off shore, the sea is less feared here. It requires, however, much skill at any time to manage the canoes for landing. A few steps up the steep rock, which is called Tabara, rising 18 ft. above the sea, bring the landed traveller into the gateway of the castle. It is a vast, irregular pile, covering several acres, and in some parts four stories high. Within it is a large triangular space, used for drill, adorned with two mortars and five old Danish brass guns. On the west side is a range of substantial and rather stately buildings, which contain the Council Chamber and the Government offices, with a gallery paved in squares of black and white marble; on another side are barracks, and bastions mounted with guns. The graves of L. E. L. and her husband, Mr. Maclean, are in the drill-yard above mentioned; these are marked by initial letters, and there is a Latin inscription on a white marble tablet on the wall. The castle further includes a court-house for trials, and quarters for the garrison. Passing out of the Spur Battery Gate, across the esplanade, into the town, the stranger finds himself in a broad street, lined with ragged umbrella-trees, a kind of ficus. He notices the Episcopalian church and the Wesleyan meeting-house; but "the sides of the very irregular street are an incongruous mixture of white-washed houses and red-brown clay huts; those of Europeans, some double-storied and of superior dimensions, may show green jalousies; but the earthen walls and dingy roofs of dull grey thatch are like those of the native Africans." Captain Burton, whose account was written ten years ago, denounces the filthy state of the town, the practice of burying the native dead in their houses, and the unwholesome condition of the two graveyards; but we are told that Cape Coast Castle is improved in these respects. He describes the view inland from Fort Victoria, a mile outside the town, overlooking "a wavy mass of little hills, paps, and hummocks, all bushy, some rounded at the summit, others with table-tops; but none with signs of cultivation, being shaggy and with trees between. The only road in sight is the narrow ribbon winding through the valleys in the direction of Coomassie." On the left, or north of the castle, is Fort Macarthy, on the crest of a detached little hill. Below, a mile north-west of the town, is a salt lagoon partly discharging itself into the sea. North-east is Connor Hill, which ought to be the sanitarium of Cape Coast Castle. There are several large and handsome old houses in the town, built by the rich merchants of former days. The native townfolk of the lower class, who are Fantees, are dressed in a cotton loin-cloth and sheet wrapped about them; they are chocolate-coloured, and not ill-shaped. The women have necklaces, earrings, bracelets, and anklets of metal, and their hair is drawn up to a tall stiff ridge, with a pad or a high comb to support it; behind them is worn a "cankey," or cushion, upon which the baby is sometimes carried. These women do all the hard work, and could do the fighting better than Fantee men, who are the basest cowards upon earth. As a proof that the Gold Coast deserves its name, the sands under the very walls of Cape Coast Castle are frequently washed and sifted for grains of gold.

Accra, seventy miles east of Cape Coast Castle, has an imposing look from a distance, with the Aquapim Hills, 1500 ft. to 2000 ft. high, rising beyond, sixteen or twenty miles inland, and the Ajumanti range in another direction. The neighbouring country is described as very pleasant, open, fertile, and in places well cultivated; Major de Ruvignes, civil commandant, had a plantation there. James Fort is a massive old building, now ruinous, with four sides, each 145 ft. long, besides outer courts and bastions, standing on a rocky point 36 ft. above the sea. Among the large square houses on the shore, bearing witness to the wealth and pomp of a bygone generation of European traders, the most prominent are "The Commodore," which belonged to the Bannerman family, and the "Big House" of the Hansens; but their splendour is tarnished. To the eastward is Fort Crève-cœur, built by Dutchmen, a white building with a tall turret; and farther along the seaside, two miles from James Town, is the magnificent old Danish castle of Christiansborg, shown in one of our Illustrations. It stands well above the sea upon a rock, forming a square of 190 ft. each side, with a complexity of party-walls, ramparts, bastions, and outworks, all of solid stone masonry. The Portuguese first erected a fort here, which passed into other hands, and to the Danes in 1694, the date inscribed on the walls of the building. A few miles eastward, in a park-like undulating country of grass and clumps of trees, are the famous Fetish village of Labaddi and Tassy or Tesi, where stood the fort of Augustenborg, till it was destroyed by an earthquake. Frederiksborg, in the same neighbourhood, is likewise demolished. Immediately below Accra the ground rises rapidly, and is open and free from the possibility of ambuscade. More than twenty miles inland there are coffee plantations, originally established by the Danes, and it was on the open and upland plateau of Dodowah, twenty-four miles inland and north-east of Accra, that the British troops, consisting almost wholly of coloured men, with native allies, engaged the Ashantees in 1827

and gained over them a signal victory. To the westward of this plateau, a practicable track leads into the interior, through one of the valleys cutting the Bobro or Akropong range of hills, and still traversing the open and upland country, goes north-north-west to Coomassie, through the countries of the Aquapims and Akims, who are more courageous and trustworthy than the low-country Fantees behind Cape Coast Castle.

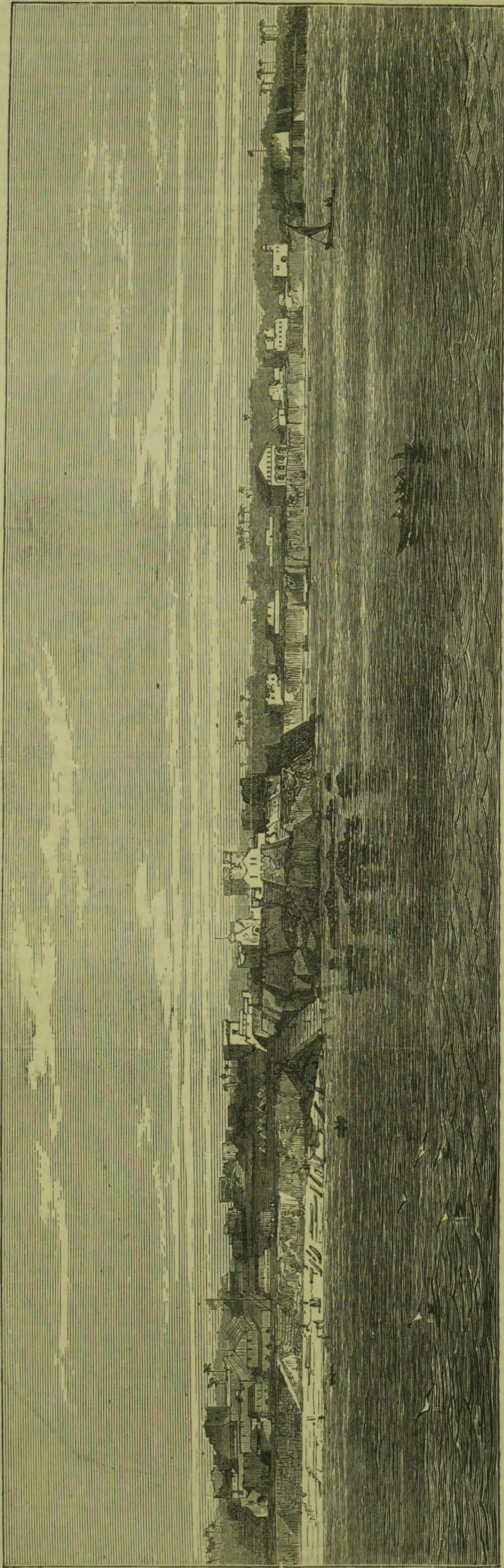
Elmina, the capital of the old Dutch settlements, is a town of 15,000 people, situated on the coast, nine miles west of Cape Coast Castle and at the mouth of the little river Beyah. The lower fort, which is called Fort St. George, stands on a black rock a little above the water, at the easternmost point of a peninsula formed by this river and by the open sea. This fort has double walls and long batteries, with rectangular towers instead of bastions, and a massive building in the rear. There is another fort, that of St. Jago, on a hill 100 ft. high, commanding the town; it is also called the Konraadsburg, and is an oblong whitewashed building with a central tower, which is said to resemble an hospital with its chapel. The native town is divided into two parts—one on the peninsula, under the guns of the forts, the other extending along the opposite bank of the river with a connecting bridge. The people of the lower-town quarter, under a native chief or king of their own, have been opposed to the new British Government, instead of the Dutch, and have been taking part with the Ashantees against us. After the victories gained by the Ashantee army, in the early part of this year, over the confederated Fantees, Braffoos, Denkiras, Assins, and other tribes, these disaffected inhabitants of Elmina began to help the enemy, by supplying him with ammunition and other stores. The Administrator of Cape Coast Castle, Colonel Harley, therefore resolved to disarm the native town of Elmina, and in case of resistance to destroy it. This order was executed on June 13 by Colonel Festing, of the Royal Marine Artillery, with a detachment of West India negro troops, Royal Marines, sailors, and volunteers, aided by the boats of the naval squadron and the fire of the Castle. We gave some Illustrations of the affair, from sketches by naval officers present, in our publications of July 19 and July 26. The hostile portion of the town of Elmina was entirely destroyed, this being the first action of British forces in the present war. Rockets and shell from the boats and fort were poured on the thatched roofs of the native houses, while a party of sailors and marines, landing on the windward side of the town, set fire to it in many places. Some hundreds of the Elmina men, or their friends from the up country, made a stand against our troops, but were quickly repelled with severe loss. The commercial part of Elmina was not injured. Two stone piers mark the entrance to the river, which could be entered formerly by schooners; but, a bar having formed at its mouth, only boats can enter it now. The landing-place, with a stone embankment, is above the bridge. The main street of the town leads from the landing-place to the public park. It is planted with gum-trees, and there are several public buildings and large stores of leading merchants.

With regard to the journey from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie, we find that the distance is about 170 miles; the roads are very narrow, often only four feet broad, and in many cases worn—by the habit of the natives of keeping in the centre of the path, and the action of the rain—into gullies. The whole country from the coast to the river Prah, which divides the Fantee or the Assin from the Ashantee territory, is covered with a dense forest and a thick undergrowth. The natives are able with difficulty to make their way through the jungle, but Europeans can only pass by the roads. The whole district for thirty miles from the coast is a mangrove swamp, and very unhealthy. At thirty miles' distance the country becomes more undulating. Streams are constantly met with, but, save in the rainy season, they are easily fordable. They almost all run east and west. As a rule, the road does not pass through villages, for the inhabitants, for purposes of concealment, build their houses a short distance off. Of open spaces there are scarcely any, those which exist being either clearings round a village or places where villages have once stood. In the latter case the ground is covered with thick low jungle. On reaching the Prah, which is about ninety miles from Cape Coast Castle, the country is a little more undulating and less wooded. The Prah is during the rains a mighty torrent, but in the dry season can be easily forded.

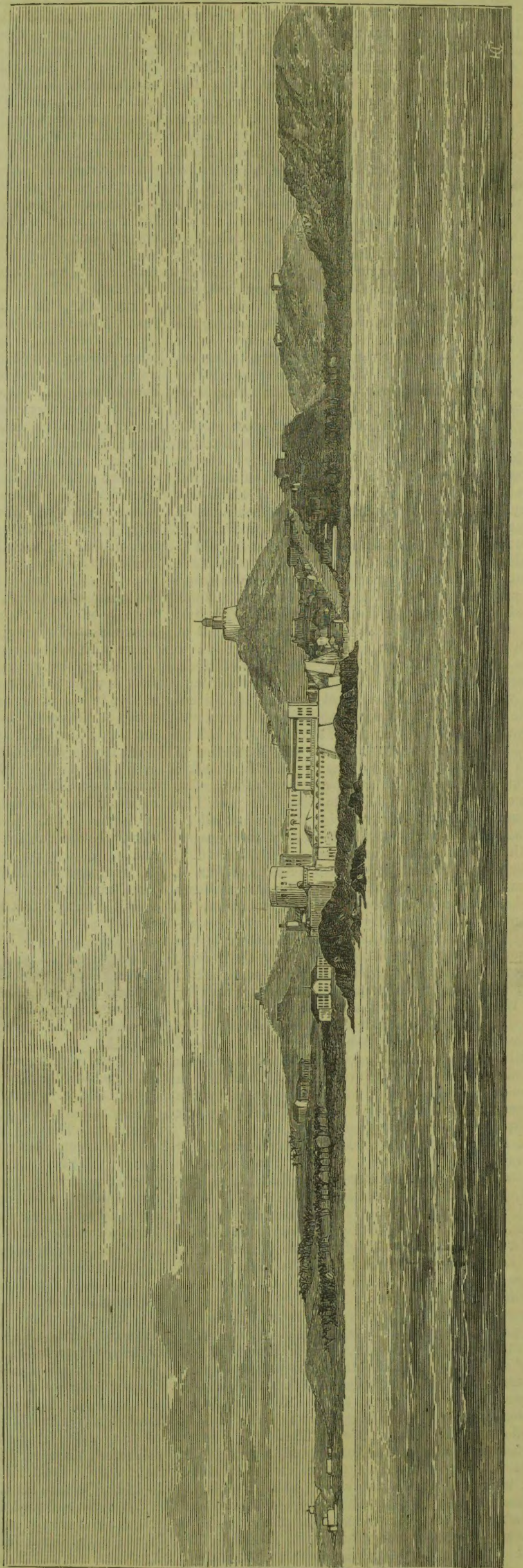
The river Volta will serve as a most useful means of getting quickly through the unhealthy district which borders the coast. Indeed, it is understood that Captain Glover, with the Houssa force which he has been ordered to raise, will steam up the Volta to a place called Pong, situated about fifty-five miles from its mouth. It is possible, indeed, that he may go still higher, for a steamer has before now penetrated as far as eighty miles from the mouth. As matters stand, however, below Pong is to be the place of disembarkation. From thence, no doubt, Captain Glover will proceed almost due north, probably keeping near the river for the sake of transporting supplies in canoes, till he strikes the road from Nagho to Coomassie. He will then be only seven days distant from Coomassie, which will be due west of him, and will travel on a road described as being better than that from Cape Coast Castle.



THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR.



ACCRA.



CAPE COAST CASTLE AND FORTS.